

The
**AMERICAN
RIFLEMAN**



Published By
The National Rifle Association of America
Incorporated 1871

OUTDOOR TACKHOLE^(TRADE-MARK) and FILMKOTE^(TRADE-MARK) WIN

AT THE NATIONAL MID-WINTER RIFLE & PISTOL TOURNAMENT



SMALL-BORE MATCHES AT ST. PETERSBURG

Swiss Match—miss and out at 200 yards.

Won by T. F. Bridgland, St. Petersburg. Score 87 bull's-eyes, beating range record; using OUTDOOR TACKHOLE Cartridges.

PISTOL MATCHES AT TAMPA

Individual .22 caliber Slow-Fire Match

Won by J. J. Engbrecht 188 x 200 Filmkote
2nd Elliott Jones 187 x 200 Rustless
3rd Emmet E. Jones 185 x 200 Filmkote

Individual .38 caliber Slow-Fire Match

Won by Emmet E. Jones 186 x 200 Rustless
2nd J. J. Engbrecht 182 x 200 Rustless

Individual .38 caliber Timed-Fire Match

2nd J. J. Engbrecht 194 x 200 Rustless
3rd M. E. Wheeler 193 x 200 Rustless

Two-Man Team Match

2nd Jones & Wheeler 550 x 600 Rustless .38's
3rd Engbrecht & Young 547 x 600 Rustless .38's

Individual Police Pistol Championship

Won by Emmet E. Jones 283 x 300 Rustless .38's
3rd M. E. Wheeler 277 x 300 Rustless .38's

Individual Rapid-Fire Match

Won by Lee J. Young 188 x 200 Rustless .38's

Individual Open Championship

Won by E. E. Jones 282 x 300 Rustless .38's

Four-Man Police Team Match

Won by Los Angeles Police 1140 x 1200 Rustless .38's

Individual .22 caliber Championship

Won by Emmet E. Jones 283 x 300 Filmkote
3rd M. E. Wheeler 282 x 300 Filmkote

Open Four-Man Team Match

Won by Los Angeles Police 1089 x 1200 Rustless .38's

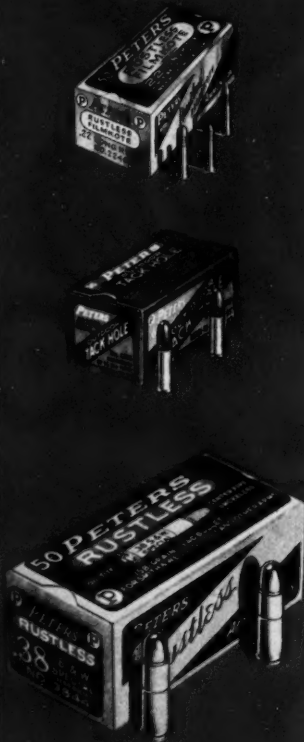
National Mid-Winter Pistol Championship—an aggregate of 7 matches

Tie for first (ranking third) J. J. Engbrecht 1560 x 1700 Filmkote & Rustless

PETERS CARTRIDGE DIVISION
Remington Arms Co., Inc.
Dept. E-26, Bridgeport, Conn.

PETERS

DU PONT





Two More World's Records

Topped by

SHARPSHOOTER CHARLES ASKINS, JR. at Tampa Mid-Winter Championship Shoot

Despite rain and high winds at the National Mid-Winter Pistol Tournament, Charles Askins, Jr., one of the most colorful shooters of our time, again demonstrated to the world what a champion can do with a Colt. Using a Colt Shooting Master in the .38 caliber timed-fire match he smashed his own world's record of 196 with the amazing score of 198. In the .45 caliber Colt automatic pistol match, he scored 276, topping J. J. Engbrecht's 275 to set a new world's record, both shooters breaking the former record of 273. In the two-man team match, Askins and L. D. Knesek scored 553 to capture the match, E. E. Jones and M. E. Wheeler scoring 550 for second place. And, finally, in the aggregate, he scored 1560 in a spectacular three-way tie with F. L. Wyman and J. J. Engbrecht, being outranked by Wyman because of rapid and timed-fire scores. The famous Los Angeles Police Team further demonstrated what Colts can do in the hands of champions. Using Colt's Officers' Model Target Revolvers they captured the .38 caliber Special Police Match with an amazing score of 1140. Border Patrol Team No. 1—took second place, Tampa Police, third.



COLT Shooting Master

CALIBER .38 SPECIAL

SPECIFICATIONS—Ammunition: .38 Short Colt; .38 Long Colt; .38 Colt Special; .38 S. & W. Special (full and mid-range loads); .38 Colt Special High Speed; .38 S. & W. Special High Speed and .38-44 S. & W. Special cartridges in .38 caliber model. .357 Magnum. .44 Special. .45 Colt. .45 Automatic. Length of barrel: 6 inch only. Length over all: 11¼ inches. Weight: .38, Caliber, 44 ounces. Sights: Adjustable, Bead or Patridge, stippled. Trigger and hammer spur checked. Front and back straps deeply checked. Selected checked walnut stocks. Blued finish. Top and back of frame stippled to prevent light reflection.



J.J. ENGBRECHT
First in .22 Individual Slow Fire. One point behind Askins in record breaking .45 match. Placed second in three other matches, third in another, to total 1560 aggregate. Shoots a .38 Officers' Model.

F. L. WYMAN
High ranking shooter who won Tampa aggregate, taking one second, three third and two fourth places to aggregate 1560. Wyman also swears by the Officers' Model.

E. E. JONES
Member of world champion Los Angeles police team. Winner of four matches. Aggregate 1555. Jones won his matches with Colt's Officers' Model Target Revolver.

L. J. YOUNG
Winner of Individual Rapid Fire .38 Special. Fourth in Individual Open Championship. Another Los Angeles crack shooter who depends on his Officers' Model.



L. D. Knesek and Charles Askins, Jr., who won the Two-Man Team Match .38 Special National Match Course. Both used Colt Shooting Masters.

Other outstanding shooters of the match were M. E. Wheeler, Los Angeles Police who won one second, three thirds and one fourth place. L. D. Knesek who with Askins won the two-man team match, one second and one third place. Elliot Jones of Greenwich, Conn., who won second in the .22 caliber slow fire. Captain C. C. Courtney, Border Patrol, who placed fourth in the .38 rapid fire and E. M. Redmond with one second and R. P. Jackson with one fourth place.

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FROM RAY LOUDEN, ON BIG BUFFALO SHOOT



RAY E. LOUDON

High man in the Two Man Team Match at the Niagara Frontier Championship Small Bore Rifle Indoor Matches at Buffalo Jan. 25-26, Ray E. Loudon of Butler, Pa. — Individual Championship winner at the important Zepelin Matches last year—writes: "I was using the new EZXS ... and, say, let someone try to get some from me! ... In the first match I scored 199 x 200 with 15 Xs for fifth place; in the Two Man Team Match I scored 200 x 200 with 18 Xs for first place. In the 50-shot Individual I took third with 498 x 500 with 35 Xs. I shot this match under a handicap of sickness, as I passed out as I was getting off the range. ... In all, out of a possible 1100 match points I scored 1096 with 84 Xs." ... Loudon also used a Winchester Model 52. Two of his targets are shown above.

T. K. LEE SHOULD WORRY ABOUT SUCH TARGETS!

T. K. ("Tackhole") Lee of Birmingham, Ala., from away back widely known rifle, handgun and shotgun marksman, winner of his state's 1935 Trap Shooting Championship, has a word to say about EZXS and their performance in his Model 52 rifle: "Got in a few shots practice outdoors this afternoon and enclose a group made. ... You must have fixed this barrel so it takes the stomach-ache with anything but EZXS! Dammit, I'm getting where I CAN'T HOLD without a lot of effort. Makes the old joints creak and hurt, and the cross-hair bobs up and down on the 10-ring and just won't lie still as I once could make it do." This 10-shot 50-yd. target is

shown above, along with another "Tackhole" target, 100 yds., made some months earlier with EZXS and Model 52.

LYMAN, OF CALIFORNIA, WINS HIS BRASSARD

Above is shown an attested 100-yd. 10 X target from H. L. Lyman of Corona, Calif., shot with Winchester EZXS and a heavy barrel Model 52 and sent us with the following request: "Please send me, if target is O. K., a Winchester 10 X brassard so that I may advertise Winchester EZXS and my ability! Note I put the ammunition first. Well, those two high shots would have been down inside the 10 ring too if I had been as good as EZXS." Needless to say, he got a hand-picked brassard!

HAMBY, SALTER, COOPER AT ST. PETERSBURG

In the annual midwinter outdoor small bore matches at St. Petersburg, Fla., March 5-8th, conducted by the N. R. A. and the Florida State Rifle Association, Charles G. Hamby of Atlanta, Ga., won the Individual 50 Meter Any Sight Match with 400 x 400—the only possible. He and M. T. Salter, Jr.,



M. T. SALTER, Jr.



CHAS. G. HAMBY



MARK A. COOPER

of Atlanta won the 50 Meter Two Man Team Match, score 393 x 400. Mark A. Cooper, of Rome, Ga., was twice winner in the 200 yd. Any Sight Re-entry Matches. All three shooters used EZXS in Model 52 Rifles, Cooper's a specially barreled, specially stocked gun.

BRAD WILES SETS NEW RECORD IN ILLINOIS

At the Illinois State Rifle Association's Indoor Rifle and Pistol Matches, March 10th, Bradford Wiles—1935 co-winner in the Connecticut State Two Man Team Match as well as winner of the Northern Illinois Small Bore Individual Championship—captured the Individual Prone Championship with 398 x 400, shooting, as in the earlier matches, Winchester EZXS ammunition. His father, Russ Wiles, holder also of high rifle honors, writes us: "The match

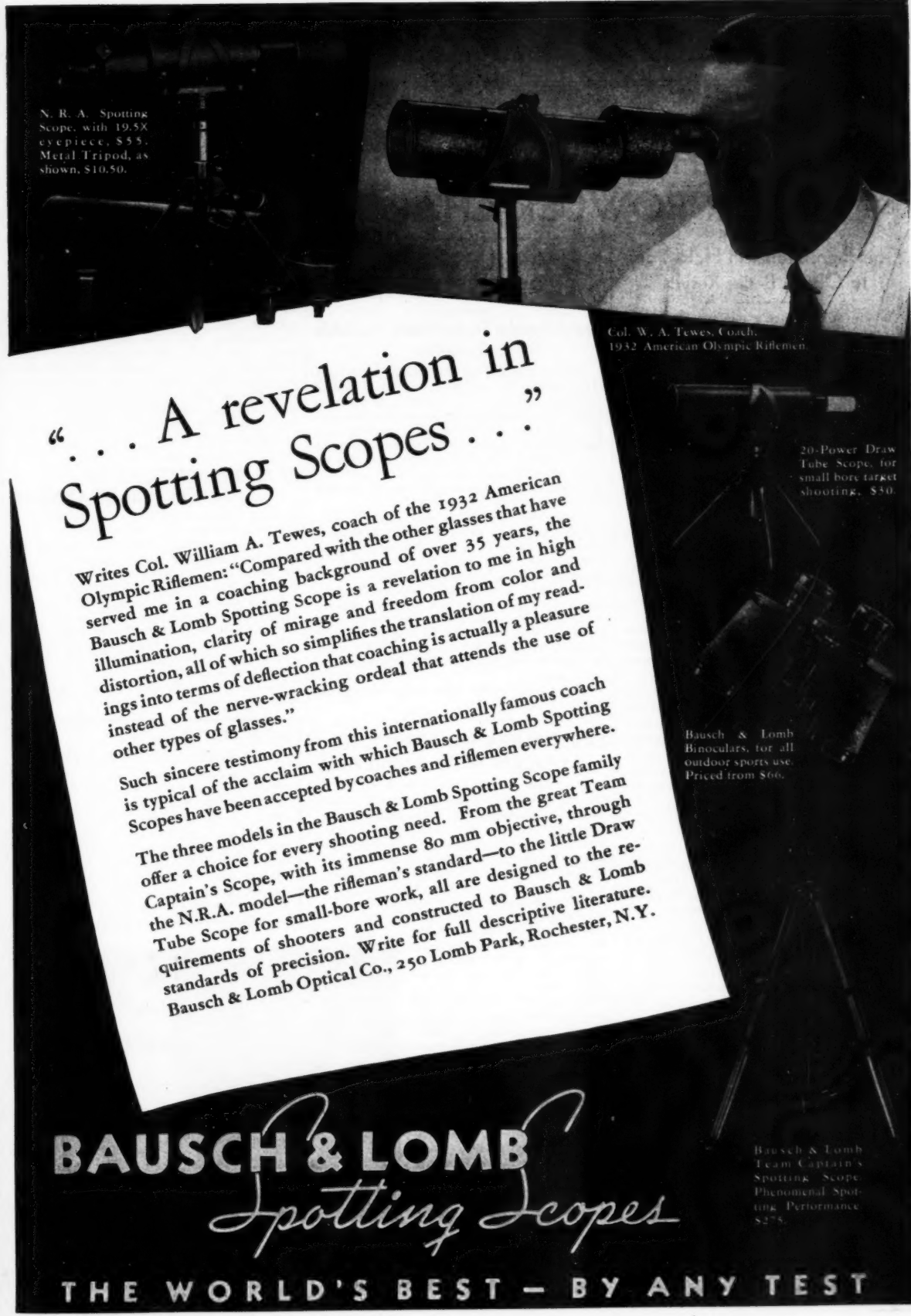


BRADFORD WILES

is a peculiar one ... fired on a 50-foot target at 75 feet. The 10-ring is therefore .15 inch, which is extraordinarily small at 25 yds. ... It is shot one shot per bull to avoid disputes about doubles. Forty shots on 40 bulls is an extremely difficult performance. This score of Brad's sets a new record, the previous record, I believe, having been 396."

POTTER, POE, HUGHES TOP 212 AT CHICAGO

At the Chicago University Shoot, April 4-5, in the Dewar Match the same H. E. Potter of Downing, Mo., who last year at Camp Perry tied Dave Carlson with 400 x 400—29 Xs in the International Dewar Team Match (Carlson outranking him on Creedmore count), shot another 400 possible, with 11 Xs at 50 yds., 15 Xs at 100 yds., taking First against 211 competitors. Brad Wiles—see above—took Third in this match. Both shooters used Winchester EZXS and Model 52 Rifles. In the Iron Sight 100-yd. Medal Match, P. E. Poe took first place with 200 x 200—10 Xs, and in the College and Prep School Individual Dewar, Robert Hughes of Youngstown, Ohio, won with 398 x 400—23 Xs. These shooters also shot EZXS in Model 52s.



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Metal Tripod, as
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"... A revelation in Spotting Scopes ..."

Writes Col. William A. Tewes, coach of the 1932 American Olympic Riflemen: "Compared with the other glasses that have served me in a coaching background of over 35 years, the Bausch & Lomb Spotting Scope is a revelation to me in high illumination, clarity of mirage and freedom from color and distortion, all of which so simplifies the translation of my readings into terms of deflection that coaching is actually a pleasure instead of the nerve-racking ordeal that attends the use of other types of glasses."

Such sincere testimony from this internationally famous coach is typical of the acclaim with which Bausch & Lomb Spotting Scopes have been accepted by coaches and riflemen everywhere.

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Col. W. A. Tewes, Coach,
1932 American Olympic Riflemen.

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RELOADER NEWS



Prepared by the **HERCULES POWDER COMPANY**, Wilmington, Delaware
INCORPORATED

ALWAYS CHECK-WEIGH YOUR POWDER CHARGES

This Precaution will Help You to Obtain Better Results

Wherever reference is made to the setting of powder measures in booklets about Hercules Powders, you are cautioned to check-weigh settings with an accurate scale or apothecary's balance. This warning should be taken seriously. Errors are caused by the individual's mistakes in setting the measure, by measures that are inaccurate, and by checking with scales that are not accurate.

The object of hand loading is to develop best loads for the particular gun in which they will be used. This cannot be done without uniformity and accuracy in loading. With light and medium charges, slight inaccuracies in measuring the powder will usually result in nothing worse than uncertain accuracy—unsatisfactory loads. With charges at or near the maximum, a small error may run up pressures to a dangerous degree.

It is especially difficult to throw uniform charges of large grained powders with bulk measures. Therefore, the danger is increased when using maximum charges of such powders. Maximum charges seldom give the best accuracy in any cartridge. We do not recommend these charges to the reloader. We see no good reason for his experimenting with them. Even when all reasonable precautions are taken, it is risky business. When they are not taken, it is tempting fate.

CONTROL OF PRESSURES

Inaccuracy in measuring powder is not the only danger that confronts the reloader who experiments with heavy charges. There is always the possibility that the components he uses may give higher pressures than those that were used in preparing our list of loads. If this does not occur at normal temperatures, there is the chance that it may at abnormal temperatures.

Accuracy in seating the bullet is highly important. If it is seated deeper than the seating depth shown in the tables, the pressure will be increased—perhaps dangerously. Even when properly seated, the bullet may be pushed in too far at some later time, if it is not securely crimped. Rifle chambers vary in size, and a maximum load is unsafe in a minimum chamber. A rifle that is not in first class condition should never be used with maximum loads. A very slight error may cause trouble with such a rifle.

The reloader is not in a position to control the numerous factors that influence pressure with the certainty required to handle maximum loads with safety. Therefore, the soundest advice for him is to let them alone or buy them from the factory. He'll find plenty to exercise his skill and ingenuity in the lighter loads.

NEW RULES ALLOW EXPRESS SHIPMENTS

Quick Powder Service Made Available to Reloaders

A recent ruling by the Bureau of Explosives allows the shipment of small lots of smokeless powder by express. A reloader who is not located near one of our shipping points is thus relieved of the necessity of a long wait for a freight shipment. In most cases a small express shipment will cost no more than freight, because the freight rate is based on a minimum of 100 lb., double first-class.

Under the new ruling contained in Paragraph 45A, Bureau of Explosives Supplement No. 12 to Pamphlet No. 9, smokeless powder for small arms when shipped by express must be packed as follows:

"In tightly closed metal cans not exceeding 1 lb. each, packed in outside wooden boxes, Specification 15C. Not more than 10 one-pound cans may be shipped in one outside box. Each outside package must be plainly marked, 'smokeless powder for small arms.'"

The ruling went into effect March 20, 1936.

LIGHTNING & SHARPSHOOTER LEAFLETS NOW AVAILABLE

Two new booklets have been added to the list of Hercules sporting powder leaflets—Hercules Lightning Powder and Hercules Sharpshooter Powder. Each is a twenty-four page booklet giving the ballistics of many popular cartridges in a large variety of loads to help the reloader in developing the best load for his particular gun.

Sharpshooter Powder is one of the original smokeless powders developed about 1900 to replace black powder in virtually all caliber rifle cartridges from the .22 W.C.F. to the big .45/90 shells. Many consider it the best powder available for cartridges such as the .38/55, .45/70, .45/90, and it is used by the ammunition companies for loading these cartridges to standard velocities.

Reduced load ballistic data for the new .257 Roberts and .220 Swift cartridges also will be found in the booklets describing Sharpshooter and Lightning.

Weighing Charges

All charges used for making Hercules ballistic tests are weighed on an accurate balance.

Lightning also was developed about 1900, particularly for the small-bore military type cartridges such as the 7 m/m, which were then known as the high-velocity cartridges. Even today, Lightning is the best powder for loading the 7 m/m cartridge, and the loading companies use it for this shell as well as for many similar sporting and military cartridges.

Hercules Lightning Powder finds its best use with gas check bullets in cartridges such as the .30-'06, and many famous records have been established with this combination. It is also well suited for mid-range and full loads in certain cartridges, and a great many reloaders are obtaining excellent results with it for these purposes.

Copies of the booklets describing Lightning and Sharpshooter can be obtained by writing to the Sporting Powder Division, Wilmington, Delaware.

BALLISTIC TESTS CAN BE MADE FOR RELOADERS

Now, every reloader has an opportunity to check his products by submitting them to the same accurate tests that are applied to factory ammunition in the large ballistic laboratories. This is a new service that Hercules has recently made available.

For a moderate fee, hand-loaded ammunition will be tested for velocities and pressures. Those interested should write for a leaflet, "A New Service for Reloaders," which explains the conditions under which such work is conducted.

Do not send in samples without first corresponding with the company.

NEW EDITION OF BULLSEYE AND UNIQUE

The second edition of the booklet "Revolver and Pistol Powders" has just been issued. A feature of the revised edition is the inclusion of a number of charges and ballistic data for loading the .357 Magnum revolver cartridge with Bullseye and Unique powders. Powder charges for revolvers and pistols ranging from .25 to .45 calibre are included. This leaflet will be forwarded on request.



HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
980 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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MAY, 1936

N. R. A. SERVICE

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION: Looks after the interests of the shooters in Congress and State Legislatures, carries on the organized fight against unsound anti-gun laws, encourages legislation for the aid of civilian rifle practice and assists members to obtain permits to carry firearms to and from a range in states requiring such permits.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN: This magazine is the official monthly publication of the N. R. A., and as such is "The Voice of the N. R. A." Non-political and non-sectarian in policy and free from commercial domination, it can and does speak freely, frankly and with authority on all shooting matters.

TECHNICAL DIVISION: Helps members with their personal shooting problems, reports in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN each month practical tests and critical examinations of new guns and equipment, and gives by personal letter advice on the selection of the right gun for a specific purpose, reloading, restocking, etc.

CLUB SERVICE DIVISION: Assists shooters in organizing local rifle and pistol clubs, furnishes detailed diagrams for the construction of regulation indoor and outdoor ranges, suggests a varied program and competition to keep up the interest of members, and generally assists affiliated units by passing along the successful experiences and ideas of other clubs.

MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION: Operates as a service division by furnishing members with sales literature and printed information so that they may explain to fellow sportsmen the value and benefits of N. R. A. membership and, moreover, because increased membership means an extension of N. R. A. service, it serves to benefit members in this way.

COMPETITIONS DIVISION: Conducts a year-round program of home-range matches in which members may win distinctive medals while practicing at home with rifle and pistol, aids state associations and civilian clubs in planning and conducting regional, state and local shooting matches, and gives members helpful personal advice on their individual target-shooting problems.

JUNIOR DIVISION: Provides individual and club memberships for junior shooters, boys and girls alike; conducts a year-round program of competitive and qualification shooting, and teaches Young America how to handle firearms safely and properly. No father should hesitate to support its good work.

POLICE DIVISION: Assists police departments in marksmanship training of their officers. Through the Association's far-flung contact and with the aid of experienced hands to carry on the work, this division is performing a public service which warrants the support of every good citizen.

PUBLICITY DIVISION: Endeavors to educate the American public through the public press to the fact that the man who likes to shoot is not a criminal and, although its services are intangible in character, it represents an important chain in the campaign "to make America, once again, a Nation of Riflemen."

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CONTENTS

Cover Photo	PAGE
We seem not to have any information concerning this picture. Can some reader advise?	
Powder Smoke	6
Shooting an 80-Ton Whale	7
By LEON S. VINCENT	
Hand-Loading the Handgun	10
By J. BUSHNELL SMITH	
Rest Shooting and Schuetzen Loading	13
By H. A. DONALDSON	
Quail Guns in New Mexico	16
By CHARLES ASKINS	
Pistol Shooting for the Beginner—Part II	19
By CHARLES ASKINS, JR.	
Florida Mid-Winter Shoots Open 1936 Outdoor Season	21
The Management of Snake-Bite	24
By DUDLEY JACKSON, M. D.	
N. R. A. News Items	30
Dope Bag	40
Arms Chest	51

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POWDER SMOKE

Sportsman or Shooter?

WITH May comes the season of Registered Tournaments, State Matches, tryouts for State National Match Teams, training for the National Matches. To the target shooter, May is the beginning of the most interesting season of the year. To the unsung "heroes" in every community who have to plan programs and conduct matches, to officers of the Regular Army charged with conducting the National Matches, to representatives of commercial companies willing to donate their time and travel expenses to help handle a shoot, and to the men who carry on their range uniforms the silver rifleman and red and gold arm band of the N. R. A. staff, May is the beginning of a period of dawn-to-midnight labors, weeks on end of beds and meals taken for better or for worse as luck may decree, and of harder work on Sundays and holidays than on those days which are considered by most men as "working days."

There will be more organized shooting—small-bore, high-power, and pistol, this summer than ever before in the history of America. There will be a greater variety of people facing the targets: young and old, male and female, rich and poor, artists and aviators, engineers and editors, financiers and farmers, mechanics and merchants. To most of them their shooting will be wonderful sport. They will take the breaks of the game as they come to them—sometimes bringing victory, sometimes defeat. They will strive with all they have, they will sweat and they will swear—in a droll and not offensive way. They will alibi and they will hold "post mortems" by the thousand. They will make new friends by the score and they will learn about new "gadgets" by the hundred.

They will find their scores not properly recorded on occasion, and they will protest with a friendly "kick" that will bring immediate correction. They will find a target here and there which isn't being run very well, and a firing point with a rock that bears hard on a rib—and with a dry grin they will ask the Range Officers for a better chance to prove their ability. By and large they will enjoy a wonderful time,

gain a fair share of "loot," and make a host of friends who will say "Come again." They are shooters by choice and *sportsmen* by nature and training.

Unfortunately, there will appear here and there as the season progresses, others who will have the same outward appearance. Some of them will be "big men" in their local communities. They, too, will get the "breaks of the game," but when the breaks are bad the whole range will know about it. They will strive and sweat and swear—and their swearing will be offensive to all who hear it. They will alibi and hold "post mortems"—and the essence of their findings will be that some one *else* is a crook, or too dumb to be on a range. They will find their scores improperly posted—and the Statistical Officer will be nothing less than a highway robber. They will find a poorly run target or a firing point with a rock that bears hard on a rib—and the welkin will ring with demands to know why they are being discriminated against. Just *shooters*—men to whom shooting is not a pleasant pastime but a grim, hard business. *Shooters* they are: *sportsmen* they are not.

And the unfortunate thing about these men is that when off the range they are probably very likeable chaps—it disappoints their friends to see them act the way they do when they don a shooting jacket. Under the strain of competition the *sportsman* we thought we knew becomes merely a *shooter*,—unreasonable, intolerant, loudly or stealthily trouble-making. Frequently he does not realize what an ass he is making of himself. If so, he can be reformed by a little heart-to-heart talk from his friends. Occasionally, though, he has none of the attributes of a *sportsman*—how he got into the target shooting game—the game which probably enjoys a higher ratio of real sportsmen than any other—no one can imagine. In such rare cases, the sooner he gets out of the game, the better.

Sportsman or just *shooter*? The next few months will separate them and label them.

The **AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**

MAY, 1936

Shooting an 80-Ton Whale

By LEON S. VINCENT

"TOMORROW we start to hunt *akavak*. You come?"

I looked down into the face of Bert Panigeo, one of my warmest Eskimo friends at Point Barrow. A broad grin spread across his jolly face as he watched me make a futile effort to resist the temptation to share the great spring whale hunt with him. When he saw that I was as good as won, he returned to his work on the miniature cannon which lay in his lap. Carefully he applied a single drop of oil and tested the action of the fifty-pound brass gun. Beside him on the floor were coils of rope, spears, lances, and a number of bombs to fit the gun in his hands. These bombs were manufactured in New Bedford and had cost Bert about seven dollars each. They were pointed, with a detonator in the point. The base had a leather patch which corresponded to the gas-check cups used by reloaders. Just forward of this leather ring was a group of flat metal strips so arranged that they lay flat while the bomb was in the gun, but opened into a design like the feathers on the head of an arrow when the bomb was in flight.

Point Barrow is at the extreme northern tip of the continent, and millions of tons of ice continually grind along the shore, winter and summer. During the winter months "young ice" forms along the shore, extending out several miles. This ice is level except where the pressure from the great Arctic Pack has heaved it up in occasional ridges. In the spring, shifting winds cause the main pack to loosen from this shore ice, and it frequently leaves open leads of water as it moves slowly northward with the prevailing current. It is through these leads that the whales make their way around Point Barrow and on east to the mouth of the Mackenzie.

Our expedition was ready to start by noon the following day. The skin boat was lashed to a short, heavy sled, and our food and sleeping bags were piled inside with the whaling gear. Four men on each side of the boat slipped thongs over their shoulders and under the thwarts, ten yelping dogs tightened the tow-rope, and we were off. For the first mile we fairly flew along a good trail, the dogs doing all of the hard work. Then we struck the first pressure ridge.

A great ice barrier lay before us, thirty feet high and composed of gigantic blocks of ice piled in a jumbled mass. We skirted it until a lower place was found, with a more gradual

slope. The sun beat down warmly as we fell to work with axes and ice chisels, and we soon began to discard our parkas, and to sympathise with the panting dogs. It was rather amusing to see a group of men so scantily clad and still sweating as they toiled in the shadow of a hundred tons of ice.

After an hour of hard work we were able to drag the boat up one side and let it carefully down the other. A few hundred feet farther we faced another ridge, and had to do the same thing all over again. I could not help but notice the utter unconcern with which my native friends faced each barrier. There was no fretting or hurrying, yet the work went smoothly and swiftly. Thousands of years of conflict with the forces of nature have taught them the futility of the white man's "hurry-up" system. Very placidly they faced the task of dragging that large boat with its frail wooden frame out over four miles of jagged ice.

It was evening before we topped the last ridge and came to the open water. We were tired and very hungry, but each of us took time to gaze at the remarkable scene before us. At our feet lay a river-like stretch of deep green water, while across it, about a mile away, the great Arctic Pack moved slowly northward. Countless tons of ice passing by with relentless force and in absolute silence!

Wearily we pitched camp. Snow was shoveled from a large rectangular place, leaving the bare blue ice exposed. Here the tent was placed, with caribou skins spread over most of the floor space, and a row of sleeping bags along the back wall. The boat was lifted from the sled and placed across two ice supports to prevent its freezing solid to the ice. A small kerosene "Swede Stove" was lighted and we gathered around a square of canvas upon which the cook spread the evening meal—beans, hard-tack, and scalding tea.

As soon as a lookout had been chosen, we spread our bags on the ice and prepared to sleep while we had a chance. I am always very susceptible to thrills, and I began to feel delightful little shivers of anticipation chasing one another up and down my spine. My wildest dreams had more than come true. I was camped with a group of primitive people far out on the sea ice off the northern tip of the continent. Far off to the north I could dimly hear the roar of the pack as it scraped against the

ice we were camped on. Through the open flap of the tent I could see Teeriq, our watchman. He sat on a cake of ice, muffled in heavy furs. His arms were drawn inward from the sleeves of his immense parka, and folded across his chest. His feet were thrust, boots and all, into a heavy fur sack for additional warmth. He was comfortable, alert, competent to a high degree, and I knew that we could sleep in absolute safety. My last thought was one of wonderment that a human being could sleep so close to that cold, blue ice, and still be as warm and comfortable as I was.

A loud call awoke me some hours later. I saw my companions rubbing sleepy eyes and hurriedly getting into fur clothing.

"Seeco come!" Bert informed me. The ice was going to crush. Noting his comparative composure, I stilled the rapid beating of my heart, and pulled up the hood of my parka to go outdoors.

The wide expanse of water in front of the tent had narrowed to a mere ribbon, which grew narrower even as I watched it. Camp was struck in short order and all equipment loaded into the boat. In less than fifteen minutes we were working our way back on the trail we had made the day before. From the top of the nearest ridge of ice we watched the lead close up tight. For several seconds nothing happened; then a great slab of ice where our tent had stood began to tilt slowly upward at the outer edge. Up it went until it stood on edge, and then came over towards us with a deafening roar. Bert noted my amazement at this display of nature's power, but he merely remarked that the ice was "plenty strong," and that it was "no good to go near him when he fight like that." We went on back to a level stretch of ice to wait for things to let up.

Even at a distance from the crushing ice it was possible to feel tremors like those from a mild earthquake, and the ice around us cracked and shifted uneasily. After an hour of waiting, a small pool of water began to form near the sled. This was caused by the weight of the pack which was slowly sliding up on top of the ice on which we stood. Again I was impressed with the calm serenity with which these people viewed all things. My com-

rades sat and smoked tranquilly as the big cakes slid towards us. Not until the weight of the oncoming ice had caused a large pool of water to form near the sled, did we move. Then we only went a hundred yards, and waited for further developments. Bert explained that the delay did not bother them, as whales would probably be plentiful as soon as the ice allowed them to travel again.

All day long the slowly-shifting cakes kept us moving from place to place, and it was not until evening that things quieted down and we were able to make camp. Bert's little son came out to us over the rough trail, probably driving his father's team, and bringing us some fresh bread and a sack of baked beans which were frozen hard. Time dragged slowly and one of the men drew a checker-board on the top of one of the grub boxes, inviting me to play. After about three moves I began to realize that his idea of the game

ahead of the muzzle. As the unwieldy contraption was thrown, the harpoon entered the whale first. Then the trigger, which also protruded ahead of the muzzle, touched the tough skin and fired the charge, thus propelling the bomb into the vitals of the whale, where it exploded. The harpoon shaft was loosely attached to the gun, and allowed the two to part company as soon as the recoil came. The heavy pole upon which the gun was mounted was just sufficient to float it. The line from the harpoon was made fast to several sealskin 'pokes; which were blown full of air and intended to hinder the whale in his attempts to dive.

Our boat also carried rope and blocks for use in pulling a dead whale up onto the ice. Several "cutting spades" were thrust along each gunwale. These were shaped like overgrown putty knives, with ten-foot handles.

Two days passed in waiting and watching. Many pots of hot tea were made and many tall yarns of other days were told. It was at three o'clock of the third day that our great adventure began.

I awoke to find the dawn stealing in through the tent flap. A native was gently shaking my shoulder and requesting me to be very quiet, and to hurry. He went to each sleeping man in turn, and woke him in the same silent manner. We

hurriedly crawled from our bags, shivering in the sub-zero twilight. Our little tent was clouded with our breath as we bumped into one another in our clumsy attempts to hurry into heavy fur garments.

Meeting the cold air outside was almost like a blow in the face. A great calm was everywhere, sharply contrasting with the noise and confusion of the past days. Off to the southeast the sun was nearing the horizon.

We slid the boat into the water with hardly a ripple, and began to paddle directly out towards the center of the lead. Bert was close behind me and he explained in a whisper that a whale has very good hearing, and that we must make no noise of any kind. I then understood why no boat with an engine was ever used during the whale hunt.

Reaching the exact middle of the open water, we stopped paddling and the boat was allowed to remain absolutely station-



SKIN BOAT READY FOR WHALE HUNT. NOTE THONGS ACROSS MEN'S SHOULDERS, FOR PULLING

was not the same as mine. It developed that these primitive folk had more or less combined the two games of checkers and chess. A player was allowed to move backward as well as forward, and a king might very unexpectedly "kill" a player at the extreme opposite corner of the board. It took but a short time to convince me that I needed considerable practice before I should be able to hold my own.

I turned my attention to the whaling gear, and examined it thoroughly. The boat carried two guns. One was a "shoulder gun" and the other a "darting gun." Both were essentially alike in that they were 8 gauge, with a short shotgun shell in the breech behind a bomb. These bombs were seven or eight inches long, and loaded with tonite. The shoulder gun weighed about fifty pounds and was capable of throwing its bomb about fifty feet. The darting gun was mounted on a heavy pole and had a harpoon protruding far out

ary. Not a word was uttered; not a sound broke the complete stillness. All eyes were turned to search the open water to the south.

"Blo-o-o-w!" It came in an excited whisper from several natives at once as a great black shape slowly parted the surface of the water nearly a mile away. Majestically *akavak* rolled his great bulk upward, sending a tufted column of spray skyward as he spouted. Slowly he sank from sight. Again and again he repeated this performance until, as he went down for the sixth time, he elevated his great tail like the trunk and branches of some gigantic palm tree. This whole mass slipped so slowly and smoothly below the surface that scarcely a ripple was left to show where the big fellow had been.

Again we waited. It was a scene of rare beauty. The water was remarkably clear, and so smooth that we could trace the submerged portions of bergs far beneath us. The ice in these bergs was a number of different colors ranging from blue to deep green. Far off to the east the slim masts of the radio station were barely visible at Barrow. It was the absolute stillness that added the crowning touch to this scene of wild beauty. In breathless silence we waited—a little group of fur-hooded men in a lily-pod of a boat—while the largest and strongest creature known to modern man was silently and invisibly approaching somewhere down in that green water.

"Blo-o-o-w!"

I whirled on the thwart and gasped as the whale "broke water" not a hundred yards away. What an immense mass his head was! How slowly he rolled upward! With the suddenness of a gunshot he spouted and then rolled back downward and was gone.

He was back up again immediately, and this time very near our boat. We dug our paddles furiously and drove the frail craft as near as possible. Teeriq stood in the bow with the heavy shoulder gun in his hands. The whale spouted almost in our faces and began to slide beneath the surface, when the heavy gun boomed. Teeriq was almost thrown from the boat by the heavy recoil, and I was amused in spite of the intense excitement, actually

to be able to see the bomb in its brief flight.

A few seconds later the whale broke water off to the north, going like an express train and heading for the edge of the pack. As we started in pursuit Bert expressed the opinion that this was a good sign that he was wounded badly, for he probably was trying to reach the ice and dive under before he died. The next time the great animal came to the surface the eskimos yelled in a frenzy of delight. The slender shaft of spray from his spout-hole was red!

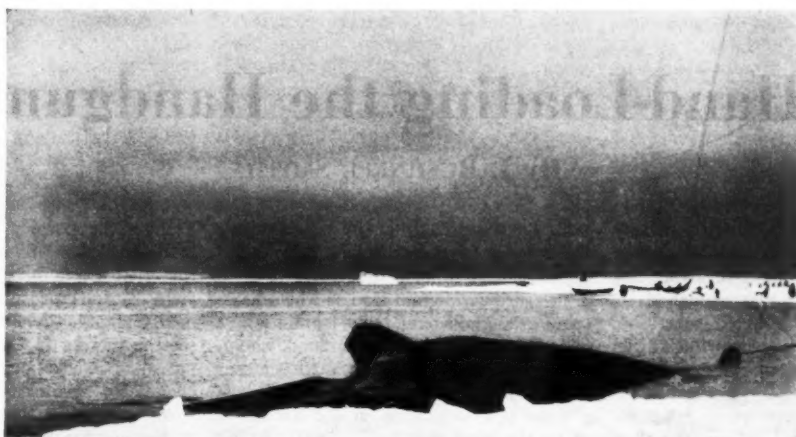
The edge of the pack towards which our victim was heading was less than a mile away, and it became apparent that he was making a mighty effort to reach it. He kept blowing more frequently, and his wake was marked by two long lines of bubbles and foam. A blue line on the water gave promise of a breeze, and we

could make out that he was saying something about whale and entreating us to hurry. Following his directions, we flew around a promontory and entered a small ice-enclosed basin.

Here lay *akavak*! Weak from loss of blood, he was unable to muster enough strength to make the final dive below the deep ice which lined the edge of the pack. He switched his great tail feebly, and rolled gently from side to side as if trying to shake off the thing that was gnawing at his vitals.

Our sail was hastily dropped but our momentum carried us on across the basin directly towards the wounded whale. Teeriq again held the hefty gun to his shoulder and fired almost point-blank into the great black mass. A shudder passed through the whale and we backed water for our lives, trying to reach the open water before the death "flurry." However,

we were only half way to the entrance to the tiny bay when a commotion behind us caused us to glance around. We were just in time to see the old warrior throw himself, with one supreme effort, entirely clear of the water, and sink back with a tremendous splash. We were tossed about like a peanut shell in a tub, and had all we could do to keep from being thrown against the ragged



THE DEAD WHALE AS IT LAY AT THE EDGE OF THE ICE

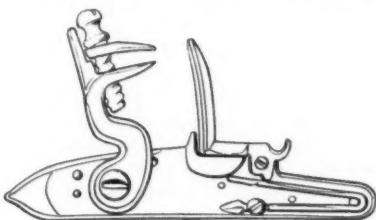
stepped our mast and raised sail. Soon we were slipping through the water at a good rate. Up to the north another boat was tearing down towards the whale, to be in at the kill.

It was only a matter of minutes until the whale reached the pack and was lost to sight immediately. A cry of dismay burst from my friends, but we pressed on as fast as possible. Suddenly, Teeriq, from his standing position in the bow, gave a great cry and burst into a torrent of guttural sounds. My limited grasp of the native language hampered me, but I

edges of the bay. Slowly the whale rolled over until the white of his underbody was visible. Bloody froth lapped against the carcass for a few seconds, and all was again still.

A flag fluttered from our masthead. Back across the lead on the shore-ice another flag was raised on a high ice ridge. In the village, watchers with telescopes saw this latter flag almost immediately, and the school flag was hoisted to the top of the flagpole. We could vision the people pouring from their houses. Soon a line of dog teams a half-mile long would bring the entire population to help in the gigantic task of cutting up eighty tons of meat and blubber. Already we could see five boats beating down our way.

We lay back to rest, a very contented and happy crew; while at this precise moment the sun burst suddenly over the rim of the sea, and flooded the immense berg-littered expanse around us with crimson light.





WHY THE AUTHOR HANDLOADS

Hand-Loading the Handgun

By J. BUSHNELL SMITH

COLONEL WHELEN has so ably covered the hand-loading question in several recent issues of this magazine that I am in a rather tough place, especially if I am to avoid repetition. What he has told of the various items of the hand-loader's equipment and their use in preparing rifle ammunition is equally applicable when putting up revolver loads, so I need not go into that.

If you are equipped with a Schmidt, Pacific, or similar bench tool for rifle loading, with the accompanying scales, powder measure, etc., all you need in addition for handgun loading are the interchangeable dies for handling the pistol load of your choice, and the moulds for the desired bullets. If you have no loading equipment at all you can choose from the same assortment of tools as for rifle loading, with the addition of one or two quantity-production tools designed especially for revolver cartridges. One of the best of these is the Star Reloader, built in San Diego, California. However, an elaborate and expensive tool is not a necessity for loading revolver ammunition. Very excellent revolver loads may be assembled with the "nutcracker" type of tool if a little care be taken and speed is not too much of an item.

I should like here to emphasize the real necessity of a reliable powder scale in addition to the powder measure. This is even greater when loading for the pistol than when loading rifle ammunition. The average powder charges for rifle loads

run from 25 to 50 grains by weight, while the average revolver load is 5 grains. It is just as easy to make an error of 1 grain in measuring a 5-grain load as when measuring a 50-grain one; but—1 grain is a 2 per cent error in the 50-grain load, whereas in the 5-grain load it is a 20 per cent error. Twenty per cent overloads are not the best insurance on our handguns, or on the hand that holds them. So set your measure carefully by a *reliable* scale. The oft-times resorted-to practice of setting powder measures by friend druggist's scale is not to be too strongly recommended. We are considering accuracy and not criticizing pharmacy as a whole, but I have seen druggist's prescription balances that I would hesitate to weight out components for a batch of "Sourdough" on, to say nothing of such potent doses as either the druggist or the hand-loader may be concerned with. And, to quote from Mattern, "To measure charges of pistol powder with a scoop invites the use of shovels and the wearing of wings."

A help in securing uniform charges thrown from the Ideal, Bond, or other mechanical measure is the use of a funnel of about 4-inch size. Cut off the "spout" so that it will be about 1 inch long, and set the funnel into the hopper of the measure. Fill the measure through the funnel, and also fill the funnel. As you take each charge from the measure the same amount of powder runs from the funnel into the hopper of the measure,

keeping the powder at a constant level in the measure. This reduces the variation that exists between charges thrown from a full measure and one that is nearly empty. Also it is much easier to see the powder in the funnel than in the measure itself, and this reduces the chances of running the measure empty.

Another phase that is much more important in handgun loading than in rifle loading is crimping the bullet in the case. This practice is invariably necessary with handgun loads, not only to hold the bullet in place but also to add to the initial resistance of starting the bullet on its way, which resistance is necessary for the proper ignition and combustion of the powder charge. In the revolver we have about one-quarter of the barrel length of the rifle in which to burn our powder, and usually a short free jump of the bullet before it reaches the rifling. We must therefore somehow or other set up a pretty stiff resistance in order to build sufficient initial pressure to obtain the instantaneous ignition so necessary to even and complete combustion. Our crimp helps materially to do this by increasing the force necessary to start the bullet from the case. And by the same token, the crimp must be uniform; the same, as nearly as possible, for each load; otherwise uneven ignition will result, in direct proportion to the unevenness of the "pull" of each bullet in leaving the case. Furthermore, the bullet must be held in place in the shell by the crimp. The re-



CORRECTLY-DESIGNED REVOLVER BULLETS

coil of the handgun is really quicker and more violent in relation to the weight of the gun than is that of the rifle, and uncrimped bullets tend to stand still while the gun and cartridge shell go back. Lastly, the revolver case is thinner than the rifle case, and is less able to hold the bullet by friction.

I believe that full-length sizing when reloading fired revolver cases is ordinarily more necessary than when reloading rifle ammunition, taking into consideration the much higher pressures of the rifle loads. But revolver cases are thinner, and expand with lighter pressures. Also, revolver chambers cannot be made as tight as rifle chambers, and the cartridges have more freedom to expand. We have to insert the loaded cartridge and extract the fired one by hand, so it is desirable to have well-fitting shells. While I do not consider it practicable to reload for automatic pistols—particularly for the beginner to do so—this is nevertheless done, and here the importance of correctly-fitting cartridges is still more pronounced. So, full-length size your fired cases, preferably each time they are loaded. A light sizing at each loading is easier on the cases than the severe sizing that is required when sizing is done only after the cases refuse to enter the gun. Inside sizing—neck expanding—must be done accurately and the mouth of the case slightly belled to remove what is left of the old crimp. This to avoid mutilating the soft bullet in seating it in the case. We cannot afford to ream or bevel the mouth of a case that must be crimped, as a few such treatments would remove too much brass and leave none to crimp.

Now comes the question of what bullet

to use, and the choice of bullets is influenced by many things. While about 99 per cent of our shooting will be done at target or in "plinking," we nevertheless like to think of our guns in terms of stopping power; for there is a satisfaction in knowing that our gun has "what it takes" if we should ever need to use it for self-defense. And here is where the hand-loader is sitting on the world as compared with the chap who depends upon the sporting goods counter for his gun fodder. This thing of effective stopping power does not necessarily mean heavy loads. Much has been said, and rightly so, about the ineffectiveness of the regular types of bullets used in commercial revolver ammunition. The manufacturers have immensely improved the velocity, accuracy, and range of our modern revolver loads, but except in a few instances they are still giving us the same old bullets that have been used since cartridge revolvers came into existence. What price high velocity and theoretical energy, if the bullet is so shaped that it cannot transmit the greater part of that energy to what it hits? However, the hand-loader has his choice of many excellent bullets, so designed as to deliver their whole energy to whatever they tangle up with, as well as being excellent wadcutters and accurate target bullets. Among these the Keith, Bond-Ness, Wilder, and Heath bullets are outstanding examples. These bullets, moderately loaded, are so far ahead of the old round-point types that there is no comparison. An 800-foot-velocity load with a flat-point bullet has more actual stopping power than the fastest load possible with the conventional bullet of .38 Special type.

The .38 Special is ideal for the hand-loader, and for it have been developed the greatest variety of good bullets and the widest range of good loads of any handgun. Also, it is the most commonly used police gun—although our good "cops" are all too often depending upon the old standard round-nose bullet as their first-line life insurance. An officer friend from Chicago recently told me about several police cornering a "public enemy," who came out shooting. The officers hit this bird with seven standard .38 Special round-nose bullets before he ceased hostilities. No doubt one properly designed and loaded .38 Special bullet would have put him out of fighting trim. If I were a police officer and could not carry a .44 or .45, I certainly should use hand-loads in the .38 Special.

Hunting with the handgun is the best of sport, and here again the hand-load is the only one suitable. It is indeed a crime to shoot at any game when the long odds are against a clean kill, as they certainly are when commercial loads are used. The afore-mentioned Keith and Bond-Ness bullets are excellent for hunting purposes, and can be still further improved by a generous hollow point. There is no need to ever cast a revolver bullet harder than 20 parts lead to 1 part tin, and a hollow-point bullet of this mixture will mushroom at any velocity over 1,000 f.s. if the cavity is properly proportioned. Moulds for any flat-base bullet may be obtained in hollow-point type at slight additional cost, and in fact hollow-point or solid-point bullets can be cast from the same mould by the use of different attachments.

Casting bullets is usually a hot job,

SOME EFFICIENT HANDGUN LOADS



and I have found it convenient and more comfortable to use one of the little electric hot plates that sell for about a dollar. Cut off a section of stove pipe about four or five inches long, or just a little longer than the melting pot is deep. Set this over the element of the electric stove, with the Ideal melting-pot holder on top of the pipe, and the pot in it. This will keep your bullet metal at just the correct casting heat. A 600-watt stove is plenty large enough. It will be best to melt up the metal on a regular stove or plumber's furnace. It can be done on the electric stove, but takes some time.

Lubricate your bullets well, and size to



THE RESULT OF IMPROPERLY-SIZED CASES, TOGETHER WITH "STRONG-ARM" METHODS

at least .002" larger than the groove diameter of your revolver barrel, for the best results. An undersize bullet will give poor accuracy and much lead fouling. In some old black-powder calibers bullets were cast undersize, and the quick blow of the black powder explosion was supposed to upset them to fill the bore. Smokeless powder will not do this. Some few of the old black-powder revolvers are chambered so closely that a cartridge in which an oversize bullet is seated will not go into the gun, the old .38 Long Colt being a common offender in this respect. If the gun is in sufficiently good condition to warrant it, the answer is a new cylinder for smokeless loads. In any event, do not use the old black-powder gun with any but the very moderate smokeless loads. Older .38-40 and .44-40 Single Action Colts may also give this trouble, but modern heat-treated cylinders may be had for these, and are safer as well as fitting smokeless loads better. Jacketed bullets, if they fit the barrel, may be used with fine accuracy. However, they build up more pressure and reduce the maximum velocity possible with permissible pressures; and they are less effective.

Now we come to the choice of powders. The revolver reloader has fewer powders to choose from than the rifle reloader, but enough to amply cover all requirements. The two most widely used pistol powders are duPont No. 5 and Hercules Bullseye. These will give excellent results in any revolver cartridge. No. 5 is a nitro-cellulose powder in medium-fine flake grain. Its balance point, or most

effective burning pressure, is 10,000 pounds but it is very flexible and does well in much lighter loads. It is light in weight in proportion to bulk, and fills the case well. Hercules Bullseye is a double-base nitroglycerin powder, with a balance point around 9000 pounds. It is a very dense powder—rather heavy for its bulk, and is used in lighter charges than No. 5 for equal velocities. Although it does not occupy as much space in the case, it ignites very readily even in small charges. These are both ideal powders for hand-loaders.

Until recently duPont No. 80 Sporting Rifle Powder was quite extensively used in hand-loading certain loads for the revolver. It still is good in a few of the larger cases, but its balance point is above the safe limit for most handguns, and so it must be loaded at less than its normal pressure. This may cause uneven ignition and pressure, with a tendency toward erratic and dangerous pressures. No. 80 is losing much of its popularity as a pistol powder in favor of Hercules Unique.

Unique was intended also as a rifle powder, for reduced loads in large cases and full loads in small cases. It has been one of the old standby powders for rifle loaders for many years, but has recently come into popular use in revolver loads. It burns more slowly than the

The duPont Company has recently brought out a new pistol powder known as No. 6,—a dense powder that occupies less space in the case than No. 5. Its range of usefulness is about the same as that of No. 5, and it should not be used for other than normal-velocity loads.

The matter of primers is important, and only pistol primers should be used in pistol loads. Many rifle primers will fit the primer pockets of revolver cartridges, but this does not imply that they should be so used. The cup of the rifle primer is thicker than that of the pistol primer, and the lighter hammer blow of the revolver will not always indent it deeply enough to insure even ignition. Misfires and hangfires may be expected when rifle primers are used. But the main reason for avoiding the use of rifle primers in pistol loads is the danger of *over-ignition*. Rifle primers are designed to ignite large powder charges in rifle cartridges, and their use in pistols may lead to abnormal and dangerous pressures.

Use only nonmercuric primers. Just one mercuric primer fired in a case will render that case unsafe for another full-powder load, and will greatly shorten its life for reduced loads. Cases fired with

mercuric primers also have the unpleasant habit of breaking off right at the rim when they are driven out of a full-length sizing die. And a headless case tightly stuck in a sizing die usually

provokes powerful comment. Use only such primers as are plainly marked "Nonmercuric" on the box, and new primed cases that are also so labeled. Reload fired cases from factory ammunition only when you are reason-

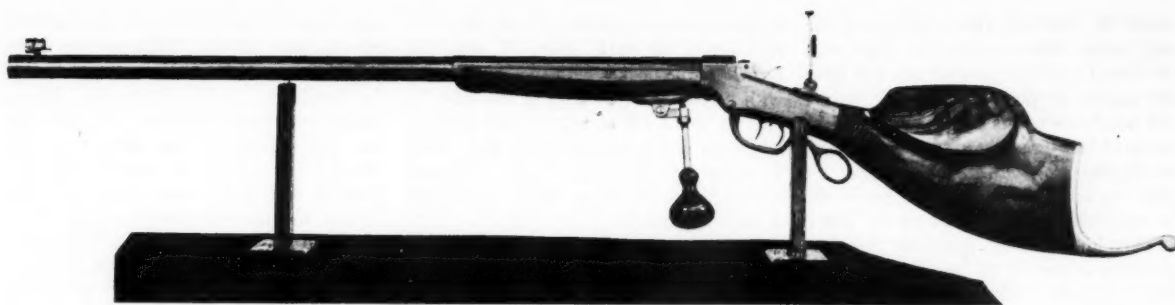
ably sure that these employed non-mercuric primers in their original loading.

And now some general precautions, even at the risk of repetition. Again quoting from Mattern: "Revolver ammunition cannot be loaded by hand. The head is particularly required on the job. * * * The unfortunate impression prevails that charges for revolver cartridges need not be as exact as for rifle cartridges, but the truth is the very opposite. The nature of pistol powder is to be powerful in very small charges. A rifle cartridge full of it will blow open the rifle every (Continued on page 28)

MOULD WITH ATTACHMENTS FOR HOLLOW-POINT OR SOLID-POINT BULLETS



regular types of revolver powders, and so is not as satisfactory for light or standard loads, though it is extremely desirable for use with extra-heavy bullets. Unique is essentially the same powder as Bullseye, differing only in the size of the grains, which are larger, and therefore slower-burning. It is efficient at pressures of from 12,000 pounds on up to maximum revolver pressures. The Hercules Powder Company now recommends Unique for revolver loads, and will furnish complete loading data, including velocity and pressure figures, for all revolver calibers.



THE .32-40 SCHOYEN-BALLARD RIFLE USED IN MAKING THE TWO GROUPS

Rest Shooting and Schuetzen Loading

By H. A. DONALDSON

IT IS the purpose of the writer in this and other articles to show how to remove many of the errors in rifle, ammunition, and the human element, the results of which become evident in careful bench-rest shooting; for the many inquiries I have had would seem to indicate that there is a demand for this information.

My own idea of an accurate rifle is one that will group within one minute of angle at all ranges up to the maximum. The Schuetzen rifles as made by Pope, Schoyen, Zischang, and Walker would do this, but only when the ammunition was properly prepared and the weather conditions ideal. For no rifle yet made is more temperamental than a Schuetzen, as so many of my readers have apparently discovered. However, under favorable conditions, when rifle, ammunition, and shooter are in tune, the Schuetzen is a hard proposition to beat, for it will send shot after shot through the same ragged hole, even up to 200 yards. My friend Mr. C. W. Rowland has done this on many occasions. Yet the slightest change in components or method of loading will cause the groups to open up; in fact this will at times occur without apparent cause, and will call for a complete check-up on everything involved. For a slight change in bullet temper, lubricant, or even the moisture content of the powder, is enough to nearly double the size of groups.

No one enjoys using a Schuetzen rifle more than I do, but if I were called upon to produce a small group on each and every day in the year, taking the weather as it came, I should not select a Schuetzen rifle, but rather a 16-pound Springfield bull gun, in either .30-'06 or .300 Magnum caliber. For if there is any rifle made that can produce small groups on short notice in any kind of weather,

even with fixed ammunition, it is the heavy Springfield.

There are shown herewith two of my five-shot 100-yard groups shot from rest with a Schuetzen rifle. Only a short time after the first group was fired I made several more just about as good; and with the rifle and ammunition working the way they were, the bullets continued to group just as long as I did my part. Luck had nothing to do with it, unless it was that I was lucky in having no wind to contend with. I shall try to explain in detail just how that ammunition was prepared; but first a little history.

One dark, cold day in February 1931 I was visited by two riflemen,—friends of long standing, and after quite a talk they asked if I would show them how the Schuetzen rifle was used in rest shooting. I explained that good rest groups were hard to make on such short notice, and that this was especially so in winter, with two feet of snow on the range and shooting bench. But they insisted, and I se-

lected for the test one of my .32-40 Schoyen-Ballards. This rifle had a globe aperture front sight and vernier rear, and was designed to have the bullet seated in the barrel in front of the case with a ball starter. This is known as breech-seating, and gives good results with the proper bullet.

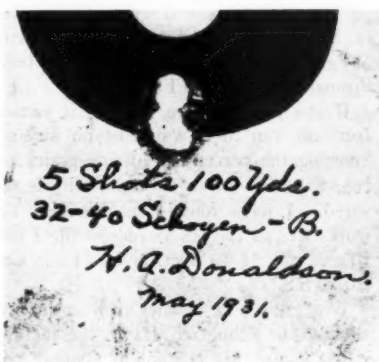
My reason for selecting this particular rifle was that, for some reason, it will shoot as well in cold weather as my Pope rifles will in warm weather. Also I had a psychological reason for choosing aperture sights instead of a telescope: when aperture sights are used it is impossible to see how the group is forming on the target, and this tends to keep the shooter in a calm state of mind, relaxed, and in good control of his nervous system. On the other hand, when a telescope is used the shooter is under more or less tension in his effort to do his best, for every shot fired can be seen at once.

For cold-weather shooting, bullets seated in the barrel just in front of the chamber appear to perform better than when muzzle-loaded. As different powders are used with the two systems this may have some bearing on the matter.

The target selected had a 3-inch black bull, which I increased to 6 inches to fit the front-sight aperture and my eyes. The target was fastened to my 100-yard butts, the front of which is painted white, this white background permitting a smaller target to be used. Before beginning to shoot I moved the front sight over to bring the group into the white; for then by the prints the bullets make in the target, it is easy to see if any of them are tipping.

This may be a good time to mention that in working up a load for best results in a Schuetzen rifle, a powder charge

THE FIVE-SHOT 100-YARD GROUP MADE WITH TELESCOPE SIGHT



should be selected which will carry the long, heavy bullets up to the target with the lowest velocity possible and still have the bullets fly point-on. If the shooter will watch the prints of his bullets on the white of the target he can tell when any are tipping; for with a tipping bullet the dark rim around the hole in the paper will be wider on one side than on the other.

This low velocity necessary for best grouping is one of the reasons why some loads that give fine results at 100 yards will not do so at 200 yards: the bullets do not remain point-on at the longer range. Do not expect the one load to shoot equally well at two different ranges.

The aperture in the globe front sight measured .116 inch, or the size of a No. 32 drill. It was enclosed in a wide black rim. The aperture in rear eye cup was .025 inch, or the size of a No. 72 drill. The distance between sights measured $32\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Both front and rear apertures were made by the late Thomas Martin of Dorchester, Massachusetts, the sizes of apertures having been very carefully worked out from tests made by Mr. C. W. Rowland nearly fifty years ago. I find that these sights are as accurate as any scope when the proper size of bull is used; and they also are fine for offhand shooting on a 12-inch bull at 200 yards. This rifle I use for most of my offhand shooting.

And now we come to the components used in making the groups shown. Primers were No. 9½ Remington, to ignite 9 grains of duPont bulk shotgun powder back of a 200-grain Pope bullet cast 1 to 25. Bullets were lubricated with Leopold's lubricant, in a Pope grease pump. One greased wad was seated in the mouth of the case, leaving the powder loose. The bullet was seated in the barrel $1/16$ inch ahead of the case. Powder charges were thrown with an old No. 5 Ideal measure.

The above load would appear to be a simple one to prepare and to use; however, when we go a little more into detail it may not look so simple. First, the primers are selected by weight, to insure uniformity. They will vary in weight, and I sort them into three different lots, to weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ grains; and I use each lot separately. The metal of which primers are made is very uniform in thickness, and the dies that make the primers are accurate; hence any variation in weight must be in the chemical mixture in the primer. This may seem like splitting hairs, but I have found that it makes for uniform ignition.

Each .32-40 cartridge case used has a small notch cut into the rim, and the case

is placed in the chamber of the rifle with this notch up each time. I seat the primer in the pocket with the anvil in line with the notch in the rim of the case, so that the anvil will be in a vertical position when the case is placed in the rifle. This is especially important with a Stevens action, the firing pin of which may strike a little off center.

The white duPont shotgun powder is not used as it comes from the canister, it being first screened and graded into three different lots according to the size of grains. I use two small tea strainers for this purpose, one having eighteen mesh to the inch, and the other thirty. The

cent, and it is very important to maintain this moisture content. With powders used for Schuetzen loads I do this by keeping the powder in a tobacco humidor. When powder has been stored in a dry attic in hot, dry weather it will burn at a far different rate than if stored properly. That is why it is often impossible for anyone to give the correct charge of a bulk powder to use in Schuetzen loads.

For some shooting I weigh the powder charges very carefully, but in preparing the loads used in making the groups shown the charges were thrown with a No. 5 Ideal measure. This is a light load but one I have found to be very accurate for 100-yard shooting. Because of this being a low-velocity load it requires careful holding in offhand practice.

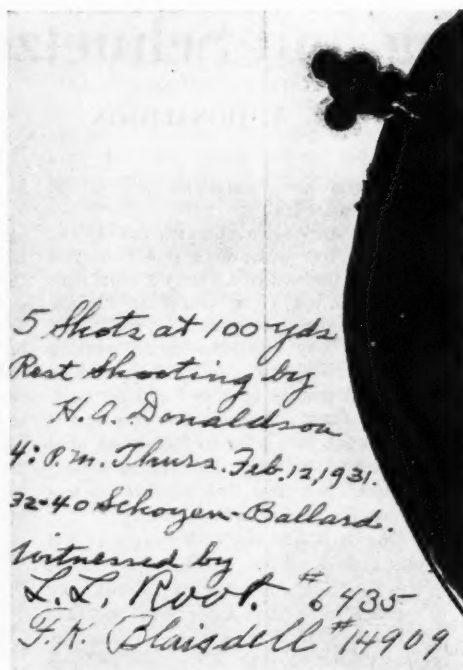
The powder is left loose in the cartridge case, the greased blotter wad being placed only $1/8$ inch below the mouth of the case, a specially-made wad-seater being used for the purpose. My lubricant for this wad consists of one part rosin, two parts beeswax, and three parts tallow. I dip clean white blotting paper into the hot lubricant, let it soak for a moment, and then hang it up by one corner to dry. Wads are then cut from the sheets with a wad-cutter.

We now come to the 200-grain Pope bullets, which of course are selected carefully, and weighed; but I wonder how many riflemen today shoot their cast bullets in exactly the same order in which they come from the mold? I do. It is an old method and one that makes for greater uniformity as to bullet temper. The block for holding the bullets is made from a piece of pine about 1 inch thick by 6 inches square. One hundred holes are bored in rows of ten each, about $3/4$ inch deep. The holes are numbered with a pencil, and when the mold is working properly the first

good bullet is placed, base up, in hole number one, and so on until the block is filled. The bullets are then lubricated with a Pope grease pump, and returned to the same holes in the block.

It will be seen at once that when bullets are fired in the same order in which they were cast there will be less difference in the temper of the metal, from bullet to bullet, than if a large number of bullets were jumbled up together; for the temper of the metal tends gradually to change during the process of casting the bullets.

If no grease pump is at hand one can use a small cake tin about 7 inches square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Mix up in another container, from the formula given, enough lubricant to fill the cake tin to a depth of 1 inch, and place the bullets in the latter in



THE FIVE-SHOT 100-YARD GROUP MADE WITH IRON SIGHTS

powder is first passed through the eighteen-mesh screen, and what will not pass through is placed in a container and marked "Fg." The remaining powder is put into the thirty-mesh screen, that which is held on the screen being marked "FFg." The powder that has passed through is marked "FFFg."

If the powder were used as it comes from the can there would be no way of knowing the percentage of fine grains to coarse, but by screening, uniformity is assured. I have found that the size Fg works well in the .38-55 case, while I use FFg in my .32-40 rifles, and FFFg in the .20-20 S.S.

When any bulk powder such as duPont shotgun, or Schuetzen, leaves the factory it has a moisture content of about 2 per

rows about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, exactly the same as they were in the block. The hot lubricant is then poured in one corner of the tin until it reaches a level above the top grooves of the bullets. The lubricant is allowed to cool thoroughly; and then, with one hand placed over the points of the bullets, the tin is turned bottom-side up. A stream of cold water is run over the bottom of the pan to cause the lubricant to shrink away from the sides, when the cake of lubricant, with the bullets, can be removed as a unit. The cake is turned over and each bullet pushed out with the thumb, and returned to its proper hole in the block. When properly done this is a clean and simple method of lubricating bullets. No grease sticks to the bullets except the small amount left in the grooves, and no lubricant is wasted. I can see no reason for using a Kake-Kutter when the cake of lubricant can be used for the same purpose.

Schuetzen methods are based upon maintaining the greatest uniformity possible. The finest accuracy is obtained by seeking out all causes of error, and then removing them so far as is possible. The actual load one uses is not so important, and in the old days nearly every shooter had his own pet load. It is uniformity in preparing and shooting the load that is the big factor.

In rest shooting I usually fire several shots through the barrel to foul it. With the aid of a bullet seater the bullet is placed in position in the barrel $\frac{1}{16}$ inch ahead of the case; this being done with one push of the seater. If several blows are used on the handle the soft bullet may be upset and the accuracy spoiled. The loaded case is then placed in the chamber, with the notch up, as before mentioned.

The rifle is pointed upward to bring the powder back in the base of the case, and then carefully lowered to firing position, the muzzle resting on a soft rubber pad in the notch of the muzzle rest. The barrel should rest at the same point for each shot, in my own case about 6 inches back from the muzzle.

At the shooting bench the rifleman should take an easy, relaxed position. He should have both feet flat on the ground, and try to hold the rifle in such a way

that there will be no undue strain or tension at any one point. I take a position with body at an angle of about 45 degrees with the line of sight, hold the buttplate of the rifle on the upper arm, and not at the shoulder. The left hand is brought around and held under the toe of stock, with both forearms lying flat on the top of the bench. A rubber mat on the bench top is an aid to steady holding. When the buttplate is held on the upper arm the recoil effect appears to be more uniform, the rifle coming straight back. With a light load in a heavy barrel recoil is usually light. Where the rifle is held at the shoulder with the face pressed tight against the stock, the recoil has a tendency to throw the comb of the stock away from the face, causing the rifle to twist as it comes back; and this twist is not constant from shot to shot.

The secret of fine rest shooting is so to hold the rifle that it will be free to recoil in the same way for each shot. I like to have my rifle come straight back, and when I see the cross-hairs rise towards twelve o'clock in a straight line above the bull, I know that all is well and that I can expect a good group. If the shooter will carefully perfect his holding so as to get this effect, the matter of making small groups will come much easier.

shoot, and the light was none too good, as it had been a dark day. However, there was no wind. My cases and bullets were in a block on the bench, and it was my intention to try to make several ten-shot groups.

I moved the front sight over to throw the group into the white of the target, fired several shots off to one side to foul the barrel, and then settled down to business. After the fifth shot the man who was spotting for me ran out and called to me to stop shooting, saying all of my shots were going into the same hole. I wished to finish the string, but he removed the target and brought it to the bench. Both men were surprised when they examined the target, and one of them said he had no idea that any rifle could shoot like that. The spotter said the reason he had brought in the target was that, as I had already made what he felt sure was a record group, he was afraid I would spoil it if I continued to shoot.

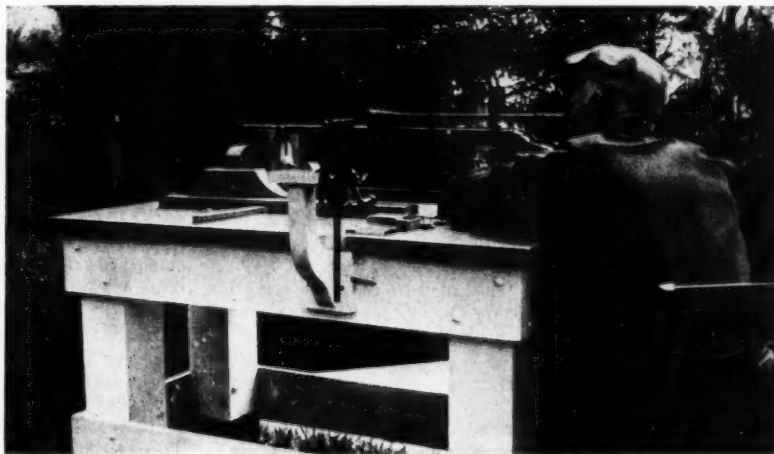
I made several more close groups, until it was too dark to shoot. The first group shown is hardly what I would call a selected one, but it indicates very nearly the average performance of this fine Schoyen barrel, when conditions are right. It was witnessed by the two men referred to, whose names appear on the target.

I would say that this group, as compared with some of Mr. Rowland's, is only fair. I have one five-shot 100-yard rest group made by Mr. Rowland a few years ago that looks as if only one bullet had passed through the target. I doubt very much if any other shooter can equal this performance in rest shooting.

There is also shown herewith another of my five-shot 100-yard rest groups. It was with the same rifle

and ammunition, but an 8-power Fecker scope was used. I spoiled what started out to be a group made as Mr. Rowland makes them, by pulling the last shot to the top edge of the hole. The first four shots went into one hole. I noted this through the scope, and my attention was thereby distracted just enough to send the last shot $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high.

Of late riflemen who are trying to learn some of our older Schuetzen methods have written that (Continued on page 29)



FRED H. HARRIS, OF BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT, DEMONSTRATING THE PROPER POSITION IN REST SHOOTING

Do not be in too great a hurry to shoot when once in position, especially when using a telescope sight. Wait until the pupil of the eye is adjusted to the scope. And try to get the same picture each time through the telescope or sight aperture, remembering that uniformity in holding is just as essential as in everything else.

On the February day mentioned, we found it necessary to sweep off the shooting bench, and shovel the snow away. It was four o'clock when I sat down to



THE AUTHOR WAITING FOR A RISE

Quail Guns In New Mexico

By CHARLES ASKINS

THERE is a tendency today to reduce the bore of quail guns, to reduce the weight, and to shorten the barrels. In the East and in the South it is more or less apparent that a light gun—sixteen, twenty, or twelve, with short barrels plain cylinder-bored, is considered about the right thing. I imagine that Skeet is having something to do with that. If a Skeet gun without any choke in it, using No. 9 shot, will break clay birds up to 30 yards, I suppose the shooters think that the same gun and the same load ought to kill quail. Maybe it will, and in fact it does, pretty often.

I do not particularly like the tendency, perhaps being too much of an old-timer. I remember the time when George Crosby, the father of W. R. Crosby, the trap shot, grew bitter about the inclination of some men to use open-bore guns on quail. He said that if the sole idea was to make the shooting as easy as possible, better trap the birds, hang 'em up by the legs, and shoot 'em. For the first fifteen years of my quail-shooting career I used full-choked guns exclusively; and so did most people. That brings us down to the question of whether or not it is sporting to see how easy quail shooting can be made. Why do we shoot quail anyhow? Is it

solely for the birds, or do we like to believe that we are developing skill in the handling of guns? How much skill is implied when a Bob White quail gets up in the open within twenty feet, driving away, and we drop him with a 23-inch-barreled gun, no choke, the pattern covering a 30-inch circle, or even more, at 20 yards? The man who kills his ten birds, or whatever the limit may be, with a modified barrel, spreading across from 15 to 18 inches, is another order of marksman from the man who shoots a 30-inch pattern.

The Skeet shooter no doubt needs as open a gun as he can get, for he has to break all the birds in order to make a showing; but the quail shooter doesn't have to do that. Perhaps if the gunner hasn't skill enough to land anything except a wide-open pattern, he will be justified in using such, but it is a certainty that so long as he shoots such a gun he is never going to develop skill enough to shoot anything else. Someone has recently been trying to procure, and perhaps has procured, a gun which will cover an 8-foot circle at 15 yards. The open-bored lads ought to think about that, just by way of noting where their tendency is leading them.

This little essay is appropriate here as a prelude to telling of quail shooting in New Mexico and Arizona, because the quail shooters out there do not use cylinder-bored guns; not even improved cylinder. The guns I saw used on Mexican blue quail and Gambel's quail were full-choked in one barrel and modified in the other. Mostly the shot sizes were sixes and sevens. But I do not credit my New Mexican friend with any greater sportsmanship than those east of the Mississippi River, for they had simply learned from experience that open patterns and small shot wouldn't stop those desert quail. They could hit 'em, but they wouldn't stop; and if they did fall, they weren't there when they went to look for them. The birds had to be hit hard, for if they had one good leg left they would get into a mesquite thicket.

No black magic is implied when we tell of these desert quail escaping when in the nature of things they ought to be dead; just that the conditions under which our mountain birds live develop an immense amount of courage. Mostly the difficulty is all due to the fact that ranges there are much longer. These birds rarely get up at our feet, and they may rise from 30 to 40 yards from the gun. When a

Gambel's quail hears you coming, or sees you, he will run through a mesquite thicket or a cactus patch, and be 50 yards away before rising above cover. Of course we do not have to shoot at him at any such distance, but if we have been among quail for an hour, hearing them, maybe seeing one run now and then, and have not fired a shot, we may be in the humor to take chances. Fifty-yard chances rarely result in a kill, at that. Looking back I think that half the birds I bagged in New Mexico were those that tried to wing past me when disturbed by some other hunter. Either a Gambel's or a blue quail, even an entire bevy of them, will wing right by you as you stand in plain sight, and not swerve a foot. Once on the wing they mean to depend exclusively upon wings.

The only day on which I broke a bag limit on Gambel's was when shooting with a Mr. White,—a fine walker, and nervous enough to keep at it. We put up a large bevy of birds, which left the feeding grounds and scattered over a brushy hillside. Mr. White went right after them, while I cannily stayed back between feeding ground and the heavy cover. Shortly my comrade was among those birds, and one after another they came back past me. No particular trouble then to kill birds, and this was one of the times when I sustained whatever reputation I have as a quail shot; for the birds passed within from 20 to 40 yards.

Another day when out with Mr. Joe Medinger I had no such luck. This was along in the afternoon, maybe three o'clock. We had driven over a hundred miles, had walked a plenty, and I had two quail, while Joe had three. We were sitting on the running board of the car, resting and watching a flock of mergansers fishing on the Rio Grande River; mostly just talking things over. Here we had seen a bevy of blue quail running, not one of which we ever did put a-wing. Now it was a bunch of Gambel's which went into a thicket of mesquite and never came out; nor was a single one of them ever seen again, hunt as we did. Maybe those quail were in there and wouldn't get out; maybe

they had slipped off in a bunch and were half a mile distant while we waded about, scratching up our legs. Anyhow, Mr. Medinger had a lame ankle, broken years before, while the warm sunshine of Nature made me lazy. We talked guns, and Mr. Medinger picked up my twenty-bore Remington pump and sighted it about, here and there, to see how it fitted him. Charles Junior and Young Joe had waded the Rio Grande River, and we heard them shooting on the other side. Presently they splashed through the river, coming back. As they climbed the bank on our side they flushed a tremendous covey of Gambel's quail, and here the birds came by us, a big bunch in front, trailing out behind like the tail of a kite. I could see them coming through the thin timber for fifty yards before they got to us. I picked out a thick clump of birds, just too thick to see through, and meant to brown 'em. The darned gun wouldn't go off, and I sighted twice more, thinking, if I thought at all, that I hadn't pulled hard enough. The gun was on safety, so placed by Mr. Medinger when handling it. I never do touch a safety on a repeating shotgun, so that was that.

Not one of those quail were ever put up, though they alighted within a hundred

I went home that night with four birds. Joe had six, while Young Joe and my son had bagged about fifteen. Also, my fine twenty-bore dove gun fell from grace, and was not used again during the entire season.

I am getting away from my subject, which was quail guns in New Mexico. I had come to New Mexico for the dove season, the finest dove shooting I had seen in a number of years. On one occasion Mr. White and I saw what we estimated as a thousand doves in one ten-acre alfalfa field. The alfalfa had been allowed to ripen for seed, and when cut and raked much of the seed had shattered out on the ground. The doves had discovered this, and I never had before, and probably never will again, see so many birds to the square foot. In places, for an acre or two, seemingly every inch of ground was covered, so that the gray earth could not be seen through the gray backs of the doves. The surface of the earth appeared to be working and moving. When those doves took flight, nothing could be seen through the flock. The birds were tame, too,—perhaps a big flock on migration to Old Mexico. When we did put them up they merely went to the other end of that small field, some of them alighting, some trying

to come back to the enticing spot from which we had driven them.

While Mr. White kept moving, I just knelt down and shot. We had our bag limit in about an hour. On this occasion I shot an Ithaca sixteen, trap model, full choke. That was my show gun, a No. 5 Ithaca made up, as I was in the habit of saying, with everything on it

that Ithaca knew how to put there; raised, ventilated rib, beaver-tail fore-end, selectable single trigger, soft rubber recoil pad, cheekpiece stock, ejectors, two ivory bead sights, and even sling swivels, in case I wanted to carry the piece European fashion. That was fine, but everything I put on that gun made it that much heavier, and it came out a bit over eight pounds. Just too heavy for anything except doves and ducks, though it was a fine live-pigeon gun.

The sixteen trap gun was just too heavy



WADING THE RIO GRANDE RIVER

feet of us. I saw two or three of them running in the mesquite, but I wanted to shoot quail flying, just to see if I could hit 'em. I remember one time when quail shooting with Mark Dyer down in Texas, he told me to shoot blue quail on the ground if I got a chance, because they were harder to hit running than they were flying. I might have admitted that he was right had I tried it, but I wouldn't. Now I was too old a dog to learn new tricks, and the Gambel's quail wouldn't fly; not on that occasion. Incidentally,

for quail, and I had planned to take up the Winchester Model 21 twenty-bore for quail, but Charles Junior discovered that the only gun he could hit with on doves, ducks, or quail, was this very gun. It was bored improved cylinder in both barrels, throwing patterns of from 50 to 55%, and stocked pretty straight,—2¼ inch drop at heel. Both the patterns and the stock fitted the boy, and since I was keen to make a wing-shot of him as well as a pistol shot, nothing remained but to turn the gun over to him. With that gun, and the form of snap-shooting he used, he always could take a driving quail a yard or so inside of any of the rest of us. Jimmy Reese, the Chevrolet man, and I found it of no use to try to take a bird away from that scamp, because it would be dead when our charge got there.

That accounted for my shooting the Remington pump twenty on the first day of the season. I had a lot of confidence in that gun, and no misgivings about it. I had been shooting it for two years, killing a good many ducks and doves with it; just a lucky gun for me. It had been draw-bored and overbored to .626, and threw an even 55% pattern with 7½ shot, with a higher percentage when large shot was used. By the way, it often happens that an improved cylinder small-bore will do better with large shot. Everything about this gun was according to my order: 2 inch drop of stock, extra wide raised ventilated rib, comb slightly beveled down so that elevation and windage would be perfect. I never doubted that it would be just the trick for quail, but these darned desert birds didn't behave like Eastern quail. They could rarely be pointed by the dog, but got up unexpectedly from unexpected places, and flew in unexpected directions. They worried and hurried me out of time. If I hit with the first shot, all right; but if I missed I'd try to pump that gun so fast that I'd balk it. A confounded blue quail that got up at 30 yards and was missed, just had to be caught in a hurry with the second barrel or he'd pass the 45-yard limit. No certainty of killing at 45 yards, either.

I knocked down at least two birds that first day for every one brought to bag. I could find where the stricken bird hit the ground and had struggled into a mesquite thicket, but the old setter wasn't going into any such place after any little old blue quail. He would pass around the thicket, indicating the scent of the bird, so badly needed, but he just wouldn't go into low-growing brush every limb of which carried thorns from one to two inches long. Somebody would call "Get him, Major?" and I'd answer "Hell, No!" After that I was determined that in the future I would have a gun which, as a nigger gun-boy who used to follow me would say, "shot twicet to oncet." I had the

gun, and used it the next time I went out.

Mr. Medinger and Young Joe Medinger were both handicapped by their guns, so I thought. Mr. Medinger was an old-timer, not going back quite so far as I did, but back to a time when the Parker gun was regarded as the very best, if not the only worth-while American shotgun. Nor had he any intention whatever of following any small-bore fads. He had been brought up with a twelve-gauge, back in Missouri, and a twelve-gauge he meant to use. He had two Parkers, therefore, one being used by himself and the other by his son. Each of them weighed a good eight pounds, with 30-inch barrels,—one barrel modified and the other full choke. He used No. 6 shot in both barrels, and would not consider any smaller size. Not a doubt but what those Parkers would kill quail if the bird was hit. Sometimes those desert quail were not hit,—say about two out of three times. If a black topknot scamp ever tried to cross an opening twenty yards wide before Mr. Medinger, it was cut down with absolute certainty, and with very little question about retrieving. But some of the birds topped the brush and went down like a woodcock on the other side, or might curve around a bunch of cactus or tower among the branches of a cottonwood along the river, and those birds came down when they got ready, and "lit a-running."

Young Joe was outgunned by his big Parker; Joe Senior shot along, not affected by misses or hits; I tried to pump a second shot into the repeater before the empty case got out, and the boy was the only one that was practically right on that first day. He never did shoot any better than he had done that first day, and was apparently surer on the quail than he had been on doves. It was the other way about with Mr. Medinger and myself.

As to the loads, Mr. Medinger and his son shot 1¼ ounces of No. 6 shot on that first day, and on every succeeding day. Number 6 shot appeared pretty large for a bird little if any larger than a Bob White, but if the gun kills every time it is held right, what are the odds about shot sizes? I found that not only the Medingers, but also about everybody else used No. 6 shot on both Blue and Gambel's quail. Long experience, most quail hunters maintained, had proven that No. 6 shot would kill quail deader and kill more of them than any other size. The boy used No. 6 and No. 7½, indifferent as to which it might happen to be; but he rarely attempted a long shot. As for myself, I took it that if No. 7½ pellets were not large enough, No. 7 surely would be; but I didn't happen to have many shells loaded with sevens, having shot them away on ducks. I had a case of No. 7½ in twenty-bore, and another case of twelves loaded with 3 drams of powder and 1¼ ounces of shot. I had the

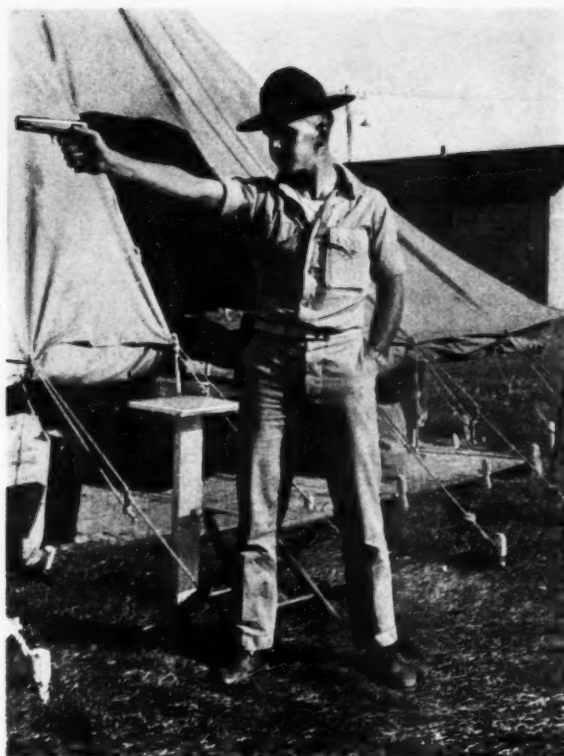
gun for those shells, too, and after the first day I used it,—an Over-and-Under Browning weighing 6½ pounds. I shot much better with that gun, shooting at fourteen birds one day and bagging twelve, the limit. There were other days when I didn't shoot so well; far from it.

Being curious to know what shooting men were doing, and the reasons for it, I talked to every quail shooter I met afield; and also to every dove and duck shooter, for the matter of that. Of course I observed their guns and loads. The only twenty-bore I saw outside of my own guns was one shot by Mrs. White,—a Stevens, full choked in both barrels. That was a hard gun for a woman to shoot, but she killed some quail with it, and more doves. Aside from that gun, everybody else shot twelve-bore, with Remington and Browning automatics predominating. Now there is nothing to be said *for* an automatic to the man who wants about the most effective shotgun possible to procure. The gun carries a reserve of fire, it loads itself more effectively than any man can function a repeater, it shoots with the best of other models, and it doesn't weigh much more than other guns of similar gauge. I didn't try to persuade anyone that his 8½-pound gun was a bit heavy for birds like quail.

For me the automatic empties too many shells of my favorite brand without hitting anything. The first load is good, the second not so good, the third a little good, and the fourth no good. I am a bit wedded to the English style of counting up empty shells against birds in the bag. All this applies to myself only. I think that a man can kill more birds of almost any kind with an automatic than with any other gun. Of course it is pretty easy to kill a bag limit of ten ducks, where there really are ducks, and maybe the Bureau of Biological Survey ought to forbid the use of all guns except single-barrels without magazines.

Eventually I went to a twelve-gauge myself, using 1½ ounces of 7½ shot. I thought the 7½ shot a better size than the sixes used by my New Mexican friends, but I doubt if I converted anybody else to my way of thinking.

The popularity of some one gun, and the lack of it in some other gun equally good, has always been a matter of some small wonder to me. Probably a good many of us are physically lazy, but a larger percentage are mentally lazy. We do not like to think for ourselves, but turn to one leader after another, and follow like sheep. In some one community a popular man who is also a good shot adopts a certain gun, and straightway a lot of other fellows must have that same gun. Thirty-five years ago Col. Oscar Guessaz of San Antonio, Texas, procured a 24-gauge German
(Continued on page 29)



THE NEW SHOOTING STANCE, POSED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS ARTICLE BY CORP. JOHN HEATH, USMC, WINNER OF THE N. R. A. .45-CALIBER PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP, NATIONAL MATCHES, 1935

Pistol Shooting for the Beginner

Part II: SLOW-FIRE SHOOTING

By CHARLES ASKINS, JR.

PRACTICALLY every one aims too long when shooting a pistol slow fire. Deliberateness in aiming and squeezing must have begun in the days of long ago when all pistols were single-shot weapons. The shooter must have felt that he had to make the shot "good" or else go through the long, tedious business of recharging the single-loader.

This bad habit in holding and squeezing the trigger has been handed down to present-day shooters, and almost all of us are far too "pokey" in getting the shot away. About eight seconds is a good average time limit in which to hold and squeeze a shot in slow-fire shooting. Jake Engbrecht, one of the finest slow-fire shooters in the country, probably uses less time. No aim is better than the first one, and if we had the courage to squeeze the trigger the very first time the sights touched the black at our aiming point, our scores would invariably be higher. I cannot "touch 'er off" with the very first aim, but I sincerely believe it would

be conducive to better shooting if I did. In slow-fire shooting I bring my sights into the bull about three times before the shot is fired. Eventually I believe I shall learn to get the shot off after only two attempts. Some day I am going to take a promising recruit and teach him to shoot as I have outlined above. Every time he fails to squeeze the trigger in less than five seconds I am going to boot him between the hip pockets. I am betting the system will develop better slow-fire marksmen than we have ever seen.

To shoot well slow fire is not merely a matter of quick trigger squeeze, so suppose we now discuss the other factors which are important in developing the ability to score those elusive tens. A structure is no stronger than its foundation, therefore let us first consider the shooter's underpinning; that is, his feet. To assume a steady shooting position the feet should be spread at least 14 inches and not more than 20 inches. The legs must be straight and the weight of the

body evenly divided between them. The body should be erect without any tendency to lean backward. For a long time it was customary for shooters to first face the target, and then shift the body to the left exactly one quarter turn. In this position an imaginary line drawn from the target would pass through the shooter's heels. For several years I regularly took this shooting position. I now believe it is not the correct stance for the very best results.

The accompanying photograph of Corp. Jack Heath, USMC, best illustrates the new shooting stance, and I recommend it as being the best position yet devised. Note the position of Corporal Heath's feet: the left foot is carried well around toward the target. The shooter faces the target to a greater extent, consequently the shooting arm and the neck are both unstrained and in a far more natural position. In the new stance the pistol is aimed from a position almost squarely in front of the face. For that reason

there is less eye-strain, and quicker sight alignment is possible. It is a good practice to place the left hand in the front trousers pocket as Heath does; to rest the idle hand on the hip raises the left shoulder and causes undue tenseness of the shoulder muscles. Study the shooting form of Corporal Heath in the illustration. It is most

excellent and is the style followed by Hank Adams, the National Champion, Jake Engbrecht, and other top-notch marksmen.

The shooting arm should be completely extended and the grip on the gun should be quite firm. Do not tense any muscles of the wrist, arm, or shoulder. The pistol should rest in the hand, with the greater part of the weight on the second finger. If you cannot comfortably grasp the weapon so that the weight of the piece comes up on the second finger, you should attach a Pachmayer Sure Grip Adapter to the gun. This will fill in the empty space behind the trigger guard. The pistol must be seated in the hand exactly midway between the thumb and first finger, and the thumb may be allowed to rest on top of the cylinder latch. If your trigger latch naturally rests on the trigger between the first joint and the end of the digit, the gun may be said to have a frame which fits your hand.

It is very, very important that the same grip be taken for each shot. The fingers must be wrapped around the pistol stock in the identically same places, and the pressure applied to the grip must be even and uniform, for each pull. Assurance of an even pressure and a correct grip is far more certain with the addition of a pair of Walter Roper Stocks. The D. W. King sight people also make excellent revolver grips. I would strongly advise the tyro shooter to equip his handgun with a pair of made-to-measure stocks.

The breath should be checked in the lungs while aim is taken. Attempt to develop the ability to aim with both eyes open. One sees far better with both eyes than with only one, and there is considerably less strain when both eyes are used in aligning the sights.



THE FIRST AND THIRD HAMMERS ARE SKELETONIZED "FAST" HAMMERS FOR .38-CALIBER HANDGUNS. FASTER LOCK TIME AND CONSEQUENT HIGHER SCORES ARE POSSIBLE WITH THESE HAMMERS. THIS WORK IS DONE BY BOTH PACHMAYER AND BUCHANAN

The only type of sights to be considered for target shooting are the "Patridge" or post-type sights. Briefly, the front sight is flat on top with square sides. The rear sight is built to conform in shape to the front one. Tighter groups and better scores can be fired with Patridge sights than with any other variety. In aligning the sights on a target handgun the front sight should be exactly centered in the rear sight notch, with an equal amount of light on either side. This alignment of the sights should be made as the gun comes to bear upon the target. Once the sights are in proper relation to each other, bring the top of the front sight into the center of the bullseye, and apply pressure on the trigger. The trigger should require a pressure of from 2½ to

then being exerted upon the trigger. This pressure must be applied smoothly and evenly. The beginner will find that the force exerted upon the trigger will move the pistol off the mark. RETAIN the pressure on the trigger, and bring the sights back into the bull. Apply added pressure to the trigger, and after four or five trials the weapon will fire as the sights are in almost exact alignment on the target. Remember to hold the pressure each time as the sights go off the mark, increasing the tension ONLY while the front sight is in the center of the bullseye.

It has been contended for a long time that the correct aiming point was at the bottom or 6 o'clock point of the bullseye. I believe this is a good place to aim in long-range rifle shooting, but I do not favor this system for pistol shooters. Aim for the center of the target, and you will find you are more decisive and certain in your shooting. Frank Wyman, J. J. Engbrecht, Henry Adams, Jack Heath, and practically all the other champion shooters hold where they expect to hit. I find I have no difficulty in aiming anywhere on the bullseye. In fact I have been shooting a .45 Government pistol for the past year with which it is necessary to aim at 1 o'clock in the eight ring. This freakish hold hides almost all the bullseye from view, yet the last time I fired the pistol in competi-

THE BUCHANAN SKELETONIZED SHORT-THROW HAMMER IN A SMITH & WESSON GUN



tion I scored 93 at 50 yards. Always remember that the important thing is to make 'em tens,—the Devil take the aiming point.

Slow-fire shooting with the pistol at 50 yards is a most difficult
(Continued on page 27)

3 pounds to "set it off." It should be crisp and "snappy," and if it is not, take the pistol to a competent gunsmith and ask him to adjust the pull until it breaks clean and fast.

To properly squeeze off a shot, the first finger rests lightly on the trigger until the front sight comes on the aiming point, pressure



THE 100-YARD FIRING LINE AT ST. PETERSBURG

Florida Mid-Winter Shoots Open 1936 Outdoor Season

IF YOU weren't in on Florida's 1936 Midwinter Championships, you missed a whale of a good shooting match.

It's a grand and glorious feeling when a shooter who has been rarin' to go all winter leaves his snow-bound home range, drives southward a few days over good roads and finds at his journey's end a firing line bathed in warm sunshine where the fretful crackle of burning powder bids him welcome to a fast company of worthy contenders.

To those of us who came down from frigid northern cities the trip southward was a vacation in itself. Every hundred-mile belt crossed brought a subtle-but definite change, the keen bite of winter dulling little by little until patches of green grass and blossoming fruit trees appeared, while the sun coaxed us out of overcoats and windbreakers, and even the sight of a straw hat in early March was not quite the shock it might have been.

For reasons of expediency the small-bore shooters held their meeting on the American Legion Range in St. Petersburg, March 5 to 8, while the hand gunners foregathered immediately thereafter in the neighboring city of Tampa. This proved a happy arrangement as each city has its peculiar local attractions—their only common divisor being the dog races.

This year saw gathered on the St. Pete firing line shooters from some two-score cities in Maine, California, Indiana, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, Florida, both of the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Georgia, Wisconsin and Alabama. With such wide dispersion,

the national character of the shoot was assured.

Preliminary arrangements for the meeting had been taken care of by T. F. Bridgeland in St. Pete and by "Smitty" Brown and Larry Wyman in Tampa so that the National Rifle Association crew who came down to run the statistical with Major M. A. Edson, U. S. M. C., as Executive Officer found things in good shape, with a large field of entries already on hand.

At the beginning of the tournament Florida weather elected to be capricious. Showers marred the shooting of the practice and re-entry events, yet the hundred well drained firing points dried almost immediately and the shooters' spirits were undampened, especially as wind conditions were ideal with soft easy light.

Fortunately the second day, on which the squadded events began, dawned without rain so that the 50-Meter Individual and the Two-Man Team matches got under way without this handicap; for the first hour the sky was overcast and the light good, but a not-too-steady wind provided a sporting hazard. By 10:30 however, the sun was out strongly and the wind died a bit. But as the shooting progressed there began running a mirage capable of bringing grief to more than one even among the old stagers.

The 50 Meter Individual was won by E. E. Sellers of Anniston, Ala., with a score of 396, with E. F. Sommer, West Allis, Wisconsin, second on 395 and Dent Farrell, Marion, Ill., third with 394.

The 50 Meter Two-Man Team was taken by two Georgia riflemen, Chas. G.

Hamby (199) and T. Salter (194) on a team total of 393. K. Recker of Winter Haven, Florida (193) and L. Abrams of Clearwater, Florida (199) took second place on a total of 392. A St. Petersburg Team, V. O. Whele (195) and T. F. Bridgeland (194) took third place with a total of 389.

It was during a troublous hour that followed the 50 Meter Matches that the Individual Dewar was shot, and not one of the contestants was able to make the always-coveted "possible" over this course. Both W. P. Schweitzer of New Jersey; who won the event, and A. L. Knight of Texas went clean at 50 yards but Schweitzer dropped a point in his first 100-yard score finishing with a 399, while Knight scored two 99's taking second place, with Abrams of Clearwater, Florida, taking third on 397.

Weather conditions accompanying the Individual Long Range Match were sufficient to make strong men weep. The vagaries of the wind imposed on many veteran shots an unpredictable handicap which they drew the first relay, during which time the fishtailing wind threw even the locally weatherwise for "eights" and the mirage was most difficult to read.

Marked improvements blessed the third relay and several scores five and six points higher than the earlier ones were chalked up, the winning score for the match, 196, having been made by Walter Joy, Ontario, California, shooting in the final relay, with Harry Gould of Louisville, Ky., second on 192 with 9 X's and H. Reid of Hampton, Virginia, third on a similar total with 6 X's.

At the close of this match, the South-eastern Small-bore Championship—based on the scores of the Individual 50 meter, the Individual Long Range and the Individual Dewar was awarded to Thurman Randle of Dallas, Texas, on 979 points, with A. L. Knight of Ft. Worth, Texas, second on 978 and Walter Joy, California, third on 973.

Saturday, March 7, on which the Small-bore Wimbledon, the St. Petersburg Special, the Short-range Two-Man, Short-Range Individual and the Any Sight 50 Meter matches were shot gave the visiting riflemen a real taste of Summer-in-Winter. A hot sun and a wind shifting from 1 to 2 o'clock added to the normal problems of accurate shooting.

The Small-bore Wimbledon was purposely scheduled for 10 o'clock with the idea that from mid-morning until noon the wind and mirage would probably be more constant and each competitor would get an even break. As it turned out, this was only partly true; the first ten minutes of the match were extremely tough for those in the first relay. It settled down thereafter very rapidly for the remainder of the Wimbledon and the St. Petersburg Special which followed.

The Small-bore Wimbledon, always one of the Small-bore classics, was won by C. G. Hamby of Atlanta, on a score of 197, shot in the second relay, topping by one point the score of E. N. Moor, made at the same time. T. F. Bridgeland was third on 194.

During the shooting of the 50 Meter Any Sight Match there occurred one of those noteworthy "breaks of the game." Thurman Randle had just finished the first half of the match with a perfect score of 200 when, in the course of testing all trigger pulls along the line, the weight was put on his gun. As "Old Bacon Gitter" has pulled the weight at close to

4 pounds in tournaments all over the country, the failure of the trigger to sustain the 3 pound weight was totally unexpected to Randle, Edson and other competitors alike. Thurman accepted the verdict with the smile of a good sportsman. He adjusted the trigger to its normal 3 and 3/4 pounds, lay down again and ran another possible on his second string, giving him a perfect though unofficial score for the match. The incident eliminated him from both the 50

Meter Match and Mid-winter Championship, an aggregate score event, which Randle, if his possible in this match had been eligible, would have won by 4 points.

The 50 Meter Any Sight events was accordingly taken by C. G. Hamby, Atlanta, with a splendid 400; W. P. Schweitzer, New Jersey, second on 399 points and V. O. Wehle, St. Petersburg, third on 398.

The Individual Short Range Match, 20 shots each at 50 yards and 100 yards developed some fine shooting, the first four places being taken on possible scores of 400 by E. F. Sommer, Wisconsin, first with 17 X's; W. Hansche, Wisconsin, 14 X's, second; C. G. Hamby, Atlanta, 13 X's, third, and J. D. McNabb of North Carolina, fourth with 12 X's.

The Short Range Two Man Team Match, any sight, was taken by E. N. Moor and C. H. Vincent of Michigan on a score of 798, with the Texas team of Randle and Knight second on 796 and the Florida Team of K. Recker and L. W. Abrams third on 795.

In the late afternoon with shooting conditions very favorable, the St. Petersburg Special, one of the more spectacular events of the program was won by W. P. Schweitzer, New Jersey, with 558 points, D. F. C. Reeves, Nashville Tennessee, second with 534 and C. E. Nordhus, Illinois third with 533. This event called for 20 shots each in the prone, kneeling and standing positions at 50 meters. Schweitzer's total was 51 points higher than the

Knight completed the course with a score of 194 and 193 respectively which out-ranked by virtue of 13 X's the similar totals of the Georgians, Hamby and Summerall, who had 12 X's and of Sommer and Gustafson, from Wisconsin who recorded 8 X's.

The conclusion of this event cleared the way for the Swiss Match which as so frequently happens was the most interesting of the entire program.

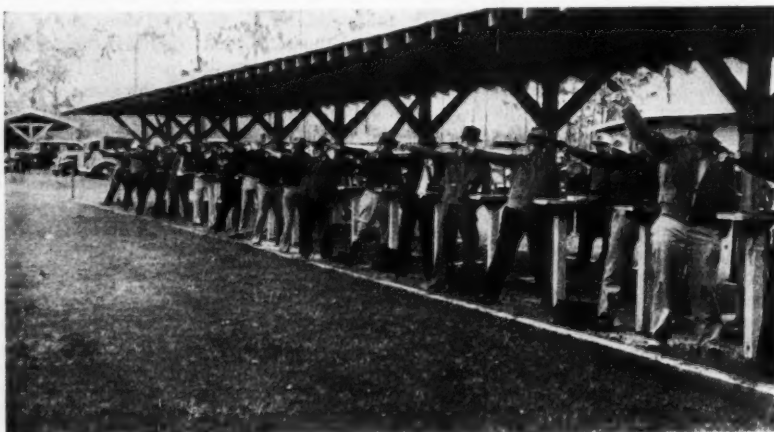
It chanced that the three who later became the real contenders were sent to the firing line at the same time when they were subjected to a brand of weather conditions which during the first quarter hour were so difficult that shots like Nordhus, Wiles, Moor, and Schweitzer were blown out of the nine ring before they could get started on a string. A few held on for twenty or twenty-five shots but more and more vacant pegs appeared.

At the extreme left of the line on number one target was Randle, who already has the record of some 196 bulls to his credit in a Swiss Match. He began shooting rapidly, firing three and occasionally 4 shots a minute, depending on the rapidity of target operators, and ran up a string of 83 before going out on a puff of wind. At the opposite end of the line were T. F. Bridgeland of St. Pete and Charlie Vincent of Utica, Michigan. Bridgeland was shooting about two shots a minute and Vincent was even more deliberate, so that when Randle went out

Bridgeland had some 38 bulls to his credit and Vincent about 25. Left alone on the line, these two began a race to overtake Randle. Shot for shot they sent their bullets down the range until on his fifty-third shot, Vincent was put out of the race with an "8." But Bridgeland, shooting even more deliberately now, held on, creeping closer and closer to Randle's total until he finally

reached and then passed the score of 83. But the long strain of his deliberate shooting was telling on him and on his 88th shot his string was broken. The final standing in this match showed Bridgeland, telescope, first on 87; Randle, telescope, second on 83; Vincent, telescope, third on 52; E. H. Wayland, Florida, iron sights, fourth on 32.

The remainder of the shoot was taken up with the Two-Man Team 50 Meter



THE 50-YARD PISTOL FIRING LINE AT TAMPA

record. As a fitting climax to such a splendid performance, the Mid-winter Small-bore Championship Aggregate was also won by Schweitzer on a total of 1966 points, with C. G. Hamby runner up on 1965 and Walter Joy of California third with 1964.

Opening the final morning's shooting with the Long Range Two-Man Team under rather trying wind conditions, Thurman Randle and his fellow Texan, A. L.

Any Sight, and the National Interstate Team Match. During both these events conditions were materially improved over those of the morning, both as to wind and weather, the cloudiness passing away as midday approached.

The Two-Man Team event was taken by the same Texans who had annexed the similar long range event in the morning. Randle and Knight on a total of 398 which outranked two similar scores made by J. D. McNabb and H. M. Van Sleen of North Carolina, who finished second and by the Georgians, Hamby and Summerall who took third place.

Six outfits lined up for The National Interstate Four-Man Team Match over the course calling for 10 shots per man at each stage of 50 yards, 100 yards and 200 yards. This Match developed into a "hoss race" between the two American Legion Teams, the first Legion Team winning on a total of 1159, three points greater than the Legion second Team and seven points higher than the first Florida Team. On the winning team were Thurman Randle and A. L. Knight of Texas, C. N. Nordhus, Illinois and J. D. McNabb of North Carolina. It is significant that everyone of the six teams competing broke the previous record for this event.

Sunday evening, March 8, the N. R. A. crew, bag and baggage moved out over the causeway which leads to Tampa, there to take over the conduct of the Pistol Matches.

On the compact and clubby range of the Tampa Police, the handgun events of the Florida State Midwinter Championships were shot from March 8 to 11. And when it comes to promoting real pistol matches, those Tampa boys have got what it takes. There were plenty of re-entry and squadded competitions to consume all the daylight hours, and a series of evening entertainments so that dull moments were mighty few.

As in St. Pete, the entry list was drawn from many states, and only two or three of the St. Pete small-bore men followed over to Tampa, so that the pistol registration was in no way a duplication of that in the other city. It included members of the Police Departments and Civilian Clubs from Maine, California, Massachusetts, Indiana, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Connecticut, Texas, New Mexico and Michigan, as well as Florida.

After having visited so many inaccessible, makeshift ranges, that of the Tampa Police Pistol Club appeals to the visitors as being a model of compact, yet economical planning. There is no swank, and everything about it advertises it to be the "hang-out" of a bunch of real hand-gunners.

It consists of a small, comfortable club house and storage buildings on a well-sodded shady tract easily and quickly

reached from the heart of the city. For some three years the club members led by "Smitty" Brown and F. L. Wyman have been working to perfect it with funds raised by the boys themselves.

Twenty yards from the club house porch is the long, roofed over firing line. Some sixty yards away rises a line of sodded earth backstops behind which tower the tops of pines and moss-draped live oaks. In front of these butts, at ground level a bank of 28 targets were installed.

With these carriers no pits are needed, yet it is possible to raise or lower the entire bank simultaneously so that in timed or rapid fire every shooter on the line gets precisely the identical time break. A complete description of this novel and highly practical layout will be published in the June RIFLEMAN.

In spite of showers varying in intensity from Scotch Mist to downpours which washed the pasters from the targets, the competitors enjoyed to the full the first day's shooting. Though it rained there was no wind to vex and pester them. A good time accompanied good scores and the same genial atmosphere which of old was felt at the traditional Scheutzenfest prevailed until the last target was pulled. Every scheduled event decided "unofficial" matches between individual shooters. Now and again from spots sufficiently remote from the firing line, impromptu quartettes sob-songed and harmonized.

The same geniality ruled throughout the shoot. Nobody had a sour minute, unless it may have been Wheeler of the Los Angeles Police Squad immediately after he discovered that a fresh egg had been slipped into his pocket and broken, making an omelet of his money and key ring.

The shooting program for March 9 called for four squadded events each prefaced by a corresponding practice re-entry.

The Individual .22 Slow Fire Match, 20 shots at 50 yards was won by "Jake" Engbrecht of the Los Angeles Police on a score of 188, two points greater than the existing record made by Elliot Jones of Connecticut in 1934. Jones was also a competitor in the current match and finished second on 187. E. E. Jones of Los Angeles finished third on 185.

Another club record was replaced when E. E. Jones of Los Angeles won the Individual .38 cal. Slow Fire Match with 186 points over Engbrechts 182 in second place and F. L. Wyman's score of 180 in third. This event called for 20 shots slow fire at 50 yards.

Keeping up the record-breaking pace set by the Los Angeles Police in the first two matches, Charles Askins, ace shot of the United States Immigration Border Patrol of Strauss, New Mexico, ambled

onto the firing line in the .38 caliber Timed Fire Match and hung up a new world's record for that event. He scored 198 x 200. In this event Askins' first three shots scored 10's. He then went out for two nines and completed his record with 15 straight tens which were destined to become the basis of a rather remarkable run at the timed fire range, for on the second day of the match in shooting the timed stage of the two-man team match Askins added 10 more tens in unbroken succession with his performance of the previous afternoon making a consecutive run of 25 tens, timed fire, at 25 yards.

The former world's record in the .38 timed fire was 196 held by Shaver of the St. Louis Police. This was not equalled by the runners up in the current Tampa event, Engbrecht, in second place scoring 194 and M. E. Wheeler of Los Angeles in the third place scoring 193.

No records were broken in the Individual .45 Caliber Pistol Match which concluded Monday's shooting. Again Askins of the Immigration Border Patrol took first place on 276, but this did not even threaten the record. Engbrecht again pressed him closely with 275, and L. D. Knesek of the Border Patrol landed in third place with 272.

Tuesday brought some abatement in the showers but a stiff wind harassed the shooters all day. The curtain raiser for the day was the Two-Man Team Match over the National Police Pistol Match course. This event attracted 13 pairs and was won by Askins and Knesek of the Immigration Border Patrol on a score of 553, Askins scoring 285 which included a 10 shot possible at timed fire. Second place was taken by Emmet Jones (277) and M. E. Wheeler (273) both of Los Angeles with a total of 550 with Engbrecht (277) and Lee Young (270) both Californians, third on 547.

The Individual Police Pistol Championship closed the morning's shooting, and considering the wind conditions, the high places were taken by creditable scores. Emmet Jones of Los Angeles won the event with 283 points, Askins finished second on 278 and M. E. Wheeler of Los Angeles third on 277.

For the afternoon the Individual Rapid Fire Match and the Individual Open Championship were scheduled. The first of these, with any .38 pistol or revolver, was taken by Lee Young of Los Angeles with 188, Redmond Border Patrol second on 186 and Wyman of Tampa third with 183.

The Individual Open Championship over the National Match Pistol Course was won by Emmet Jones of Los Angeles with 282. Knesek of the Immigration Border Patrol was second with 276 and Wyman of Tampa third with 276.

(Continued on page 27)

The Management of Snake-Bite

By DUDLEY JACKSON, M.D.

AT THIS season when sportsmen are shaking off their winter's lethargy and taking to the woods in great numbers, the rattlesnake also rouses from his long hibernation and slides through rocks, weeds, and grasses in search of food. He is hungry and short of temper, and is very likely to "shoot first and ask questions later." Also, he carries a heavier load of ammunition now than at any other time, his venom-sacs being distended with a winter's accumulation. In early spring he likes sunny places, but later is apt to be found in shady or half shady spots. Craggy or honey-comb rocks, outcroppings that can furnish miniature caves, are his favorite haunts for resting. Most any country that supports rabbits, ground-squirrels, and mice can expect his presence as a permanent guest.

Fear of the rattlesnake is so great in many people that constant apprehension prevents their enjoyment of an outing, and I have known persons who refused to make any camping or woods trip for this reason. They are depriving themselves unnecessarily of some of the greatest pleasures life has to offer. I say unnecessarily, because when all the facts of our painfully-acquired knowledge of the rattlesnake and his bite are spread before us and studied, our panic disappears and we do not hesitate to walk through a rattlesnake paradise if necessity or desire takes us there.

This peace of mind is worth much and is possible to everybody. I shall tell you how to acquire it. First dismiss from your mind any stories you may have heard in the past of odd, unusual, or bizarre antics of snakes. Snakes are reasonable creatures, having dispositions much like those of people; some good, some bad, some vicious, and some almost angelic. There

NOTE: The author of this article, Dr. Dudley Jackson of San Antonio, Texas, is probably the foremost authority on snake-bite and its treatment in this country. His pioneering work in this field has attracted widespread attention, and has raised the treatment of snake-bite from out of the mists of superstition and guesswork, and placed it upon a sound scientific basis.—EDITOR.

died recently in the snake garden at the Witte Museum in San Antonio "Pannical Pete," a gentlemanly old rattlesnake who in a long and kindly career had won the affectionate regard of all the employees. His favorite trick was to open his mouth in a prolonged and frightening yawn of boredom when tourists admired him over-long or too closely. His passing was sincerely mourned. There have been others, in the same garden, that were as trustworthy as the modern bandit.

The rattlesnake rarely strikes without warning, and this is only common sense. He is comfortable and does not wish to be disturbed. When you heed his warning and move on, he does not pursue you. There is an evil and vicious threat in the whirr of a snake's rattle that is sensed by the greenest dude, and he jumps instinctively—in the opposite direction. The length of a snake's reach or strike is seldom more than a third the length of his body. Thus he strikes below the knee, usually at the foot or ankle; and often the lightest protection—khaki pants or canvas

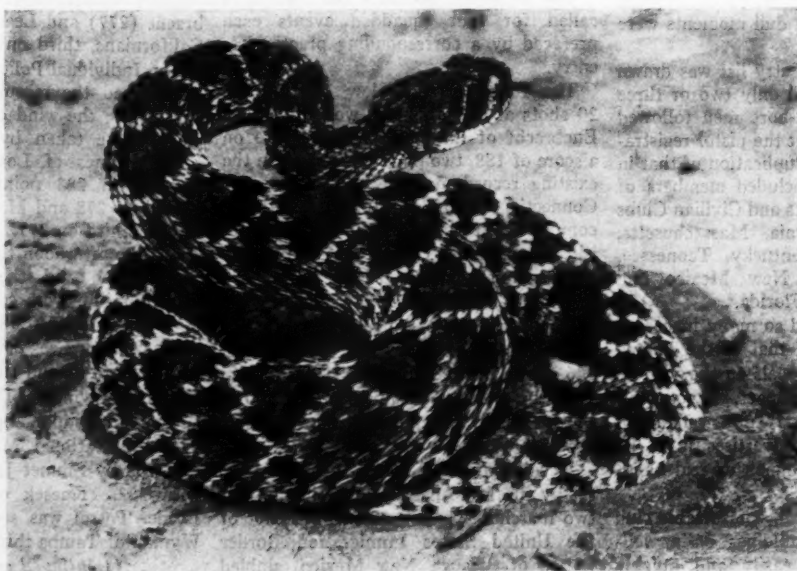
a second or so, the chances are that the bite will not be serious. If, however, as rarely happens, he hangs on long enough to contract the muscles around the poison sacs several times, he empties a full load of the poison into your clothes or you. It takes two weeks to replenish the venom in his poison sacs, so if he has struck recently there is small danger to you even in a firm bite.

Small children should not be taken into snake country, since they cannot be easily protected, and snake venom is more dangerous to them, killing as it does by body weight. However, there is practically no danger to an adult wearing high leather shoes or boots if he is thoughtful of stooping to pick up things, and of bringing his face or body near the ground. He should not sleep on the ground, as snakes like to prowl at night (a hair rope is no protection), and he should use a flashlight at night on the trail or around camp.

If in spite of protection and care a member of your party is struck by a rattler, it is well if you have a definite procedure in mind which you can follow methodically and accurately. A calm patient means much, and you can truthfully assure him that there can be no immediate danger. There will be plenty of time for careful treatment, and if these directions are followed there is only one chance in a hundred that the result will be fatal.

1. Tie a rubber band, handkerchief, or scarf around the arm or leg several inches above the wound, not too tightly. Snake venom does not spread through the venous system,

TEXAS DIAMOND-BACK RATTLESNAKE READY TO STRIKE. NOTE THE LOW ANGLE OF THE PROBABLE STRIKE, AND THE TENSE MUSCLES LESS THAN A THIRD THE LENGTH OF THE BODY



but very slowly by means of the lymph spaces or "lakes" under the skin. Firm but light pressure cuts off this spread but does not affect the blood supply.

2. Make skin cuts. If possible sterilize the skin with iodine, alcohol, or even whiskey. Failing these, use soap and water. Sterilize a sharp knife or razor blade by holding in a flame. Now make quick, firm cuts one quarter inch long through the skin across each fang mark,

like this:



Without waiting for argument, make similar cuts at right angles to these, thus:

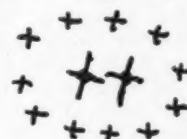


3. Apply suction. If nothing better is at hand, use your mouth. An ulcerated tooth or sore mouth, contrary to popular opinion, does not provide a means of venom entering the system, and large amounts of venom have been swallowed without other results than a slight nausea. Be sure the

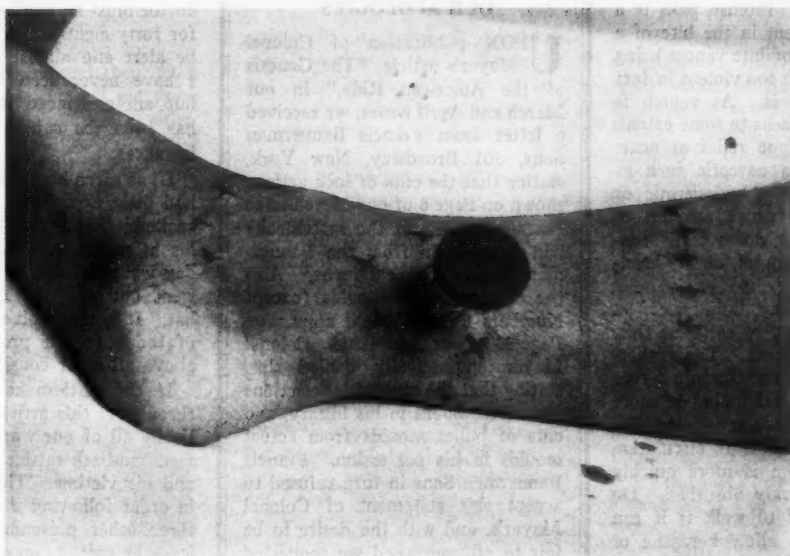
cuts go through the skin, and well into the tissues underneath. Internes and even practicing physicians have been known to labor for hours over a patient using suction cups with no results, only to find that their cuts had not gone entirely through the skin. There is no danger in having a cut even deeper than necessary, so if you measure one-fourth inch on the knife or razor blade, and cut that deeply, you are safe. Do not fear an infection following the incisions, for the flow of serum is outward for several hours afterward, and a wide cutting

helps to prevent infection by tetanus and gas gangrene which depend upon air for growth, and both of which have repeatedly been found in cultures from rattlesnakes' mouths. The sooner after the bite that suction is applied, the more highly toxic the venom removed, and the greater the good accomplished. So do not be discouraged at the few innocent looking drops of

you to follow the spread of the swelling with your cuts. Thus at the end of an hour or so, if a physician has not been reached, make a circle of cross cuts around the wound, so:



and continue suction from these incisions as well as from the two original ones. If in making these cuts a small vein is opened, or you get blood instead of bloody serum, plug the small wound with a bit of cotton, and make another cut nearby. After the first two hours apply suction for only twenty minutes out of each hour, continuing this for the next fifteen hours. While the wound is resting, the whole limb is kept wrapped in heavy towels kept hot and very wet from a strong solution of epsom salt, or failing that, table salt, to help the outflow of serum.



INCISIONS NEATLY MADE AND WELL PLACED AROUND THE SITE OF THE BITE AND ON EDGES OF SWELLING, NOW REDUCED. ONE SUCTION CUP IN PLACE

A WOUND THAT THREATENED TO BE FATAL. SHOWN AFTER SWELLING WAS REDUCED AND THE DANGER CONSIDERED PAST



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AT THIS season when sportsmen are shaking off their winter's lethargy and taking to the woods in great numbers, the rattlesnake also rouses from his long hibernation and slides through rocks, weeds, and grasses in search of food. He is hungry and short of temper, and is very likely to "shoot first and ask questions later." Also, he carries a heavier load of ammunition now than at any other time, his venom-sacs being distended with a winter's accumulation. In early spring he likes sunny places, but later is apt to be found in shady or half shady spots. Craggy or honey-comb rocks, outcroppings that can furnish miniature caves, are his favorite haunts for resting. Most any country that supports rabbits, ground-squirrels, and mice can expect his presence as a permanent guest.

Fear of the rattlesnake is so great in many people that constant apprehension prevents their enjoyment of an outing, and I have known persons who refused to make any camping or woods trip for this reason. They are depriving themselves unnecessarily of some of the greatest pleasures life has to offer. I say unnecessarily, because when all the facts of our painfully-acquired knowledge of the rattlesnake and his bite are spread before us and studied, our panic disappears and we do not hesitate to walk through a rattlesnake paradise if necessity or desire takes us there.

This peace of mind is worth much and is possible to everybody. I shall tell you how to acquire it. First dismiss from your mind any stories you may have heard in the past of odd, unusual, or bizarre antics of snakes. Snakes are reasonable creatures, having dispositions much like those of people; some good, some bad, some vicious, and some almost angelic. There

NOTE: The author of this article, Dr. Dudley Jackson of San Antonio, Texas, is probably the foremost authority on snake-bite and its treatment in this country. His pioneering work in this field has attracted widespread attention, and has raised the treatment of snake-bite from out of the mists of superstition and guesswork, and placed it upon a sound scientific basis.—EDITOR.

died recently in the snake garden at the Witte Museum in San Antonio "Pannical Pete," a gentlemanly old rattlesnake who in a long and kindly career had won the affectionate regard of all the employees. His favorite trick was to open his mouth in a prolonged and frightening yawn of boredom when tourists admired him over-long or too closely. His passing was sincerely mourned. There have been others, in the same garden, that were as trustworthy as the modern bandit.

The rattlesnake rarely strikes without warning, and this is only common sense. He is comfortable and does not wish to be disturbed. When you heed his warning and move on, he does not pursue you. There is an evil and vicious threat in the whirr of a snake's rattle that is sensed by the greenest dude, and he jumps instinctively—in the opposite direction. The length of a snake's reach or strike is seldom more than a third the length of his body. Thus he strikes below the knee, usually at the foot or ankle; and often the lightest protection—khaki pants or canvas

shoes—will catch enough of the venom to prevent the bite from being serious. Leather shoes and leggings insure that no fangs can touch flesh.

If he makes a glancing strike leaving only one fang mark, or hangs on only half

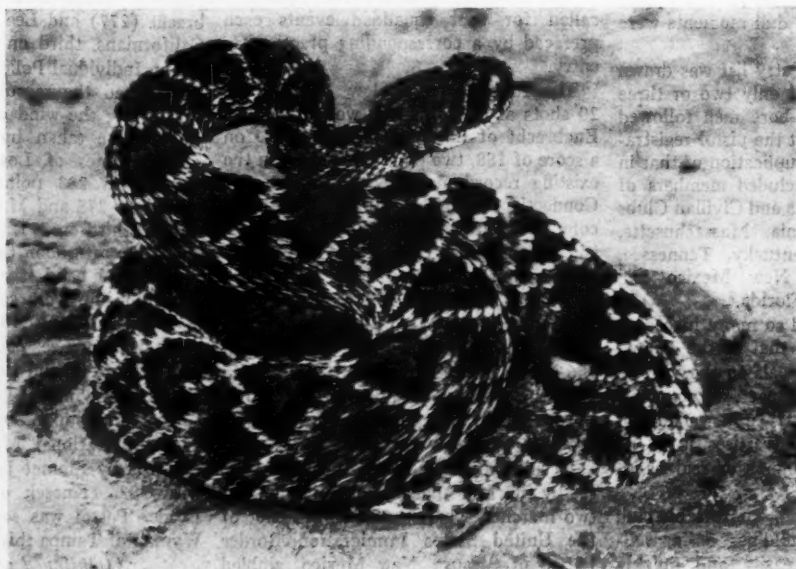
a second or so, the chances are that the bite will not be serious. If, however, as rarely happens, he hangs on long enough to contract the muscles around the poison sacs several times, he empties a full load of the poison into your clothes or you. It takes two weeks to replenish the venom in his poison sacs, so if he has struck recently there is small danger to you even in a firm bite.

Small children should not be taken into snake country, since they cannot be easily protected, and snake venom is more dangerous to them, killing as it does by body weight. However, there is practically no danger to an adult wearing high leather shoes or boots if he is thoughtful of stooping to pick up things, and of bringing his face or body near the ground. He should not sleep on the ground, as snakes like to prowl at night (a hair rope is no protection), and he should use a flashlight at night on the trail or around camp.

If in spite of protection and care a member of your party is struck by a rattler, it is well if you have a definite procedure in mind which you can follow methodically and accurately. A calm patient means much, and you can truthfully assure him that there can be no immediate danger. There will be plenty of time for careful treatment, and if these directions are followed there is only one chance in a hundred that the result will be fatal.

1. Tie a rubber band, handkerchief, or scarf around the arm or leg several inches above the wound, *not too tightly*. Snake venom does not spread through the venous system,

TEXAS DIAMOND-BACK RATTLESNAKE READY TO STRIKE. NOTE THE LOW ANGLE OF THE PROBABLE STRIKE, AND THE TENSE MUSCLES LESS THAN A THIRD THE LENGTH OF THE BODY



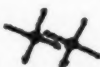
but very slowly by means of the lymph spaces or "lakes" under the skin. Firm but light pressure cuts off this spread but does not affect the blood supply.

2. Make skin cuts. If possible sterilize the skin with iodine, alcohol, or even whiskey. Failing these, use soap and water. Sterilize a sharp knife or razor blade by holding in a flame. Now make quick, firm cuts one quarter inch long through the skin across each fang mark,

like this:



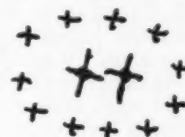
Without waiting for argument, make similar cuts at right angles to these, thus:



3. Apply suction. If nothing better is at hand, use your mouth. An ulcerated tooth or sore mouth, contrary to popular opinion, does not provide a means of venom entering the system, and large amounts of venom have been swallowed without other results than a slight nausea. Be sure the cuts go through the skin, and well into the tissues underneath. Internes and even practicing physicians have been known to labor for hours over a patient using suction cups with no results, only to find that their cuts had not gone entirely through the skin. There is no danger in having a cut even deeper than necessary, so if you measure one-fourth inch on the knife or razor blade, and cut that deeply, you are safe. Do not fear an infection following the incisions, for the flow of serum is outward for several hours afterward, and a wide cutting

helps to prevent infection by tetanus and gas gangrene which depend upon air for growth, and both of which have repeatedly been found in cultures from rattlesnakes' mouths. The sooner after the bite that suction is applied, the more highly toxic the venom removed, and the greater the good accomplished. So do not be discouraged at the few innocent looking drops of

you to follow the spread of the swelling with your cuts. Thus at the end of an hour or so, if a physician has not been reached, make a circle of cross cuts around the wound, so:



A WOUND THAT THREATENED TO BE FATAL. SHOWN AFTER SWELLING WAS REDUCED AND THE DANGER CONSIDERED PAST



serum first withdrawn: they contain almost pure snake venom. Gentle suction is best, and any device that causes drastic painful pressure should not be used.

After an hour or so a great outpouring of serum around the bite causes swelling and a dilution of the venom. Now you are encouraged by being able to withdraw larger amounts of blood-tinged fluid. This dilution of the venom is necessary before any of it can be absorbed into the body, and it is necessary for

and continue suction from these incisions as well as from the two original ones. If in making these cuts a small vein is opened, or you get blood instead of bloody serum, plug the small wound with a bit of cotton, and make another cut nearby. After the first two hours apply suction for only twenty minutes out of each hour, continuing this for the next fifteen hours. While the wound is resting, the whole limb is kept wrapped in heavy towels kept hot and very wet from a strong solution of epsom salt, or failing that, table salt, to help the outflow of serum.

4. Treat the pain. Intense pain is a symptom always present in the bite of a poisonous snake, the undilute venom being a violent irritant, much too violent in fact to be absorbed as it is. As venom is sucked out the pain lessens to some extent, but it should have some relief at once. It is better to give a narcotic such as morphine or codeine by hypodermic or by mouth. If these drugs are not at hand give fairly heavy doses of a sedative, such as aspirin, amytal, or any headache medicine.

5. Do not give whisky, brandy, coffee, or any other stimulant as early as this. They may do actual harm. The gathering of serum at the site of the bite serves to dilute the venom and makes it more quickly absorbable. This serum is taken from the blood, and thus if circulation is increased the venom is more quickly diluted and more quickly absorbed. Do not allow the patient to walk if it can be avoided. Do not allow kerosene or potassium permanganate to touch the wound. All these and many other often-used remedies have been found to be not only of no benefit, but some of them, especially potassium permanganate, are actually harmful.

6. Hospital service is always best. Most patients do fairly well following snakebite for the first fifteen to twenty-four hours. When deaths do occur they come usually in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the accident, and collapse is likely to be sudden. Therefore, secure hospital service and a competent surgeon; and here is his procedure:

Without loss of time several relatives and friends should be typed for possible blood transfusion. Those matching the patient should be kept on call, preferably in the hospital so as to be ready in case collapse is threatened. Extra cuts are made above the wound as the swelling spreads, always following the edge of the swelling, and suction is kept up from all the incisions for fifteen or twenty minutes out of every hour. Every hour, colonic irrigations of hot salt and soda solutions are given, and if symptoms of shock begin to appear, blood transfusions are in order, these to be repeated at the doctor's discretion.

These transfusions have been known to turn the tide on several occasions, and save a life. Each snake-bite confers some immunity on the victim, and if it is possible to obtain blood from a person who has recovered from one or two bites, so much the better. Such persons often can be found around carnivals or snake gardens. Intravenous glucose solutions may be given, and if the heart needs stimulation, hypodermics of digitalis or adrenalin.

These directions, as you see, presuppose a vicious and malignant bite. The aver-

OUR APOLOGIES

UPON publication of Colonel Mayer's article, "The Genesis of the American Rifle," in our March and April issues, we received a letter from Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway, New York, stating that the cuts of lock actions shown on Page 8 of our March issue (except the cut of the matchlock) had been taken from the Bannerman copyrighted catalogue. Also the cuts of bullet moulds (except Numbers 6 and 7) that appear on Page 23 of our April issue. Colonel Mayer emphatically denied this, stating that the cuts of lock actions were from books in his library, and cuts of bullet moulds from actual moulds in his possession. Francis Bannerman Sons in turn refused to accept this statement of Colonel Mayer's, and with the desire to be fair to all concerned we requested Colonel Mayer to have made—at our expense—photostats of the pages from which cuts had been taken, or send us the books themselves so that we could have photostats made, to send to Francis Bannerman Sons. This Colonel Mayer has declined to do. The likeness of the cuts we published to those in the Bannerman catalogue is striking. We published them without knowledge of this fact, and if a copyright has been infringed we offer our apologies to Francis Bannerman Sons.

age one requires less treatment. However, since it is often difficult to tell in less than fifteen hours how severe the wound really is, it is in order to be prepared for the worst. And if these orders seem peremptory, they have been arrived at by long and careful experimentation on animals, and painstaking and anxious care of human victims, for many years in a snake-infested country. Probably our most interesting experiment was one wherein a dog was injected with ten times a fatal dose of venom. Using suction, the accumulated serum was withdrawn, divided, and then injected into four other dogs. All four of these dogs died with all the symptoms and autopsy findings of typical snake-bite poisoning, while the original dog recovered.

We have seen the death-rate from rattlesnake bite lowered from fifteen out of a hundred, under the old methods of treatment, to a possible one per cent or less. But the snake-bite patient cannot be neglected. He must have constant, conscientious, and back-breaking care for forty-eight hours. He must not be attended by a lazy, indifferent, overoptimistic, or ignorant doctor or nurse. His

doctor must be within a few minutes' call for forty-eight hours, and his nurse must be alert and almost constantly at work. I have never seen a case over-treated, but am convinced that under-treatment has been the cause of death in several instances.

If, as often happens, your physician has had little experience in the treatment of snake-bite, it is not out of order to call his attention to these directions, as the day when the doctor stood on his dignity went out with the frock coat and high hat. It is the habit of the medicine man of today to put progress and efficiency above all other considerations.

If the rattlesnake has been in mind throughout this article it is because practically all of our work has been with the diamond-back rattler of southwest Texas, and his victims. The same procedure is in order following the bite of any of the three other poisonous snakes of America—the cotton-mouth moccasin, the copperhead, and the coral snake. The coral snake, though deadly, probably bites less often, due to the two facts that his bright color advertises his presence and his jaws do not open at the same wide angle as the others. Thus he usually requires a finger or a toe as the object of his strike.

We have found by repeated experiments that anti-venine, unless given in much larger quantities than those recommended by the manufacturers, is of small value. One ampule alone is of no clinical value. Snake venom kills by body weight, a lethal dose requiring one mg. of venom per pound of the victim. The average Texas diamond-back rattler is capable of discharging 250 mg. in a good firm bite. (We have known one to discharge 600 mg. when forced to bite several times through a rubber dam over a glass container.) One ampule, or ten cc., of anti-venine neutralizes less than thirty mg. of venom in a glass tube, and a much less quantity (less than ten mg.) in the body. Thus is seen the futility of relying on one or two ampules of anti-venine. When used at all, as many as five ampules should be injected in and around the site of the wound, and left for an hour before suction is again used. In severe cases five or ten more ampules should be used, and always of course as an adjunct to the above treatment.

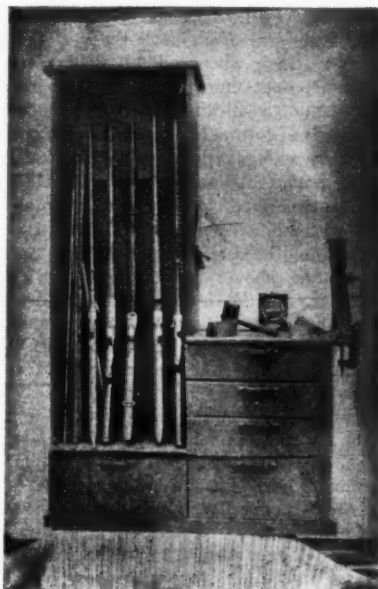
Often even the experienced woodsman cannot collect his wits in the face of an unusual accident, but this accident should never find us at a loss, it is so easily prepared for. It is good insurance to carry narcotics, razor-blades, and suction cups along on hunting trips. Type the outline of this treatment and keep it at hand, pasted in some kit or bag, and walk the woods with the assurance that in case of this accident you will know at once what to do.

"ALL TOGETHER"

By P. H. MANLY

IN COMMON with most other shooters, I began with one rifle and then got a set of reloading tools. Then I got more guns and more tools, and other accessories. At first the guns stood in the corners and the tools were scattered through the house and woodshed, until it became too hard to find things when I wanted them.

So I collected the tools and other small things, and put them into a box, and put a lid on the box. Next I had to get a larger box, so I elaborated by putting in trays. Finally I thought it would be a good thing if the guns, tools, cleaning rods, and oils were all together in one place; so I



made a simple gun rack, with drawers in the lower part and the guns standing in the upper section. This was more convenient, but I had to rustle a chair, and a table or big box, every time I wished to reload. So I built it over again, putting the gun rack at one side with one drawer under it, and four drawers at the other side, with a top over them which projected well out to give a base on which to clamp the powder measure. (Later I made a special base and clamped it on, so that now the powder measure is higher up, which is more convenient.)

Now, when I clean guns, reload, or do small tinkering that does not require a vise, all I have to get is a chair to sit on. I don't know what next, but this suits me very well now. The dimensions are: overall height, 60"; width, 36"; depth, 13". Height of table-top from floor, 25"; size of top, 13" x 19". I made it to hold only five guns, but that is four more than I have

time to use. This arrangement is hardly large enough for heavy reloading; still, the drawers hold about one hundred dollars' worth of tools now—and a whole lot of junk. I put six furniture slides on the bottom of the cabinet to aid in moving, as it is a heavy piece of furniture when fully loaded.

My two little boys will watch me quite patiently while I am reloading, but usually end up by going to their mother, saying: "Daddy's gun-nuttin' again."

HOW TO DO IT

BE sure to stand with feet just right,
And grip the gun but not too tight;

Then take a breath of good, fresh air,
And hold it, hold it, hold it there

At six o'clock right on the bull,
Yet do not jerk and do not pull;

But gently ease it, gently ease it,
And squeeze it, squeeze it, squeeze it,
squeeze it;

When you will find right in the spot
The best old tens you ever shot.

JOSEPH D. ARMISTEAD.

FLORIDA MID-WINTER SHOOTS

(Continued from page 23)

The Florida weather man and the officials of the shoot finally got together so that the closing day afforded a sample of what Tampa can furnish in the way of sunshine and warmth in March. So there was little to mar the shooting of the two big team events. The Police Pistol Team Match in the morning and the Open Team Match in the afternoon, with the Individual .22 Championship in between.

Before very many shots had been fired in the Pistol Team Match the other five teams on the line knew that the Californians were "hot," for they stepped away from the firing point in the slow fire stage leaving a score of 388 for the rest to shoot at, Engbrecht having contributed 98 points and Wheeler a 99. But the First Border Patrolman pressed them closely with 385 points, Askins and Davis Sach shooting a 98 and Knesek a 96. In third place was the First Tampa Police on 381. Fourth place was held by No. 2 Border Patrol with 380; fifth, Savannah 364 and sixth, Second Tampa 357.

In the following timed fire stage, high score was again made by Los Angeles who accumulated 380 points, Engbrecht repeating his 98. The first Border Patrolman hung tenaciously on to second place by virtue of 377 points, Askins with 96 being high individual for his team. The others line up in this order: Second Border Patrol, third on 367, First Tampa, fourth on 365, Second Tampa fifth on 361 and Savannah sixth on 344.

A sub-total of the first two stages at this point showed a 6 point lead in favor of Los Angeles over the No. 1 Immigration Border Patrol's 762 points, with these teams in third, fourth, fifth and sixth places respectively: No. 2 Border Patrol 747, No. 1 Tampa 746, No. 2 Tampa 718 and Savannah 708.

In the rapid-fire, and final stage of the match the First Los Angeles Team slapped on a team total of 372 points, which cinched the event for them with a grand total of 1140. This did not quite equal, yet came perilously close to the existing record in this match also made by a Los Angeles outfit—the 77th Division Team scoring 1142 at Fort Lewis in 1933.

The First Border Patrolmen scored 349, taking second place on a match total of 1111 points, leaving the First Tampa Police in third place on 1088 points.

The second Border Patrol on 1082; the Second Tampa on 1050 and the Savannah Team on 1031 finished in fourth, fifth and sixth places. During the shooting of this match some excellent individual scores were recorded, Engbrecht of Los Angeles getting a 289 which equals the record for the course X, Larry Wyman of Tampa scored 288 points, Emmet Jones of Los Angeles and Knesek of the Immigration Patrol each scored 287 and Wheeler of Los Angeles who by this time had forgotten the egg episode, ran up a 286.

Upon the outcome of the .22 caliber Championship hung a great deal more than the mere winning of the match for the scores in this were destined to be the deciding factor in determining the National Midwinter Pistol Champion of 1936. This title is conferred upon the shooter with the highest aggregate score based upon his performance in the Twenty-Two Caliber Slow Fire. The .38 caliber Slow Fire and the .38 Caliber Timed Fire Individual Matches; the .45 Caliber Pistol Match over the National Match course; the Individual Rapid Fire Match, The Individual Open Championship and the Individual .22 Caliber Championship. The total number of shots fired in these matches is 160 and consequently the possible score is 1600.

Charles Askins of the Immigration Border Patrol and Jake Engbrecht of the Los Angeles Police, both of them ace shots, were from the first day very apparent contenders for Individual Championship honors, but at the end of the second day's firing a preliminary totaling of the scores showed that F. L. Wyman of Tampa who had been consistently shooting around third and fourth places, and consequently attracting little attention, had injected himself very forcibly into the equation.

At this time Engbrecht seemed to have the world by the tail on 1280 x 1300 possible points, but lacked the downhill pull because of Askins who was only one point

behind and Wyman who had 1277 points. So the championship was anybody's match until the last shot in the .22 championship was fired and that match sure did upset the dope.

Engbrecht fired good slow and timed fire scores, and followed with 2 tens and 3 nines rapid fire, which as it turned out would have taken him out of danger, had the string stood up, but on an "alibi run" of the targets Engbrecht's first shot was a five and the four 9's following gave him a total score for the match of 280. In this match Askins scored 281, and Wyman who has suddenly become a fiend at rapid fire, scored 283.

The .22 championship itself was taken by Emmet Jones of Los Angeles on 283 with Wyman of the Tampa Team second in a similar score and the Californian, Wheeler, third with 282.

But how those scores did mess up the championship aggregate! What they were entered it was found that Engbrecht, Askins and Wyman all had identical totals—1560 x 1600, averaging the same value for 160 shots each, a coincidence which probably will not occur again for a long, long time.

To break this triple tie, the N. R. A. officials resorted to the "Rapid Fire Rule" with the result that Wyman was found to have scored 466 x 500 points in the rapid fire stages of the matches included in this aggregate, while Askins had scored 455 points and Engbrecht 445. The championship therefore goes to Wyman.

The closing number on Tampa's highly successful handgun meeting was the Open Pistol Team Match, and while it was an interesting contest it did not develop either the high team or individual scores manifest in the results of the Police Team Match.

With eight outfits competing, the Los Angeles Police eased into first place for the slow-fire stage on 355 points, with the Immigration Patrol second with 339 and the Second Immigration team third on 332. At the end of the timed fire shooting Los Angeles still held the lead with a total score of 743; Immigration No. 1, second with 722 and No. 2 Immigration third with 693. At rapid fire, however, the First Immigration Team put on the high stage score of 357 and although this was 11 points better than Los Angeles' stage total, it did not overcome the Californian's earlier lead. The First Tampa Team who had started in sixth place, and had steadily moved toward the head of the list made further gains with a score of 332 edging in ahead of the Second Immigration Team.

At the conclusion of the shooting the Los Angeles Team was declared victor on 1089 points with the First Immigration Team second on 1079 and the first Tampa Team third on 1016.

PISTOL SHOOTING FOR BEGINNER

(Continued from page 20)

game. Not a small part of this difficulty arises from the three-times-too-long hammer fall of modern revolvers, the low velocity with consequent slow barrel time of so-called match ammunition, and the oftentimes poor fit between the cylinder and the barrel of the handgun. Some of our more progressive gunsmiths have sought to speed-up the outmoded actions found on our target guns, and with pleasing success. J. D. Buchanan, of Los Angeles, has developed a skeletonized short-throw hammer for .38-caliber revolvers which is the finest thing I have seen. The skeletonized short-throw hammer may be arranged in any .38-caliber handgun, and the shooter who is sufficiently interested to have the work done may rest assured that he will shoot higher scores at slow fire with the altered action.

The short-throw hammer is only one of the many necessary changes in the development of a thoroughly modern revolver. Our so-called modern target guns are forty years behind the times. We need a .38-caliber target weapon with a coiled non-jarring mainspring, a fast-falling, non-jarring hammer, greatly improved adjustable sights, strong and positive cylinder locks, a tighter gas joint between barrel and cylinder, a non-jarring trigger stop, and a mechanism absolutely free from friction. Lastly, the weapon should be a single-action arm strictly for target shooters.

All target shooters need a spotting scope of some kind for practice and competitive shooting. It is folly to attempt slow-fire shooting without a glass of some kind. Almost always my spotting scope adds points to my score by telling me that I must change my hold slightly if I am to place my remaining shots in the ten ring. I have often fired ten shots slow fire without glancing through the telescope between shots. Then with the second string I have watched each shot, and invariably the latter score would be the higher. In match shooting it occasionally happens that another competitor will fire on your target by accident, and in an instance of this kind you may save yourself the loss of several points by spotting the wild shot and then calling the range officer's attention to it. By all means obtain some kind of a spotting scope and scope stand. I use the Bausch and Lomb Prismatic Scope with 12.5X eyepiece. I believe this scope is the finest made, and I most highly recommend it. The Bausch and Lomb Optical Company also make another scope considerably cheaper than their prismatic scope. This telescope is known as the B&L Draw Tube Model, and is, I believe, a better glass for pistol shooters than the larger scope. Both B&L telescopes are expensive. If you want a

dandy little telescope at a very reasonable price, buy the Wollensak spotting scope and scope stand. Both pieces of equipment are well worth the money asked for them.

The amount of practice necessary to become a top-notch slow-fire shooter varies with the individual. Personally, I shoot every other day, and fire ten or twenty rounds at 50 yards during each practice session. My scores will average 90% over a period of a year. Occasionally my average will touch 93% for a month's time, but very seldom does it rise above this mark. It has been my observation that a man's shooting form revolves in cycles. For a period of several weeks my scores will climb steadily, and then one day, Wham! Scores have tumbled to a New Low! Comes then the slow march upward again until the peak has been reached, when —Pow! down they plummet once more. Therefore, do not be discouraged, Beginner, when you suffer reversals of form. It happens to all of us.

In becoming a pistol shot one of the most important factors in the development of the tyro is steady snapping practice with an empty gun. This "dry" practice should be carried on every day, and the target should be at the regulation distance from the shooter. Aim and "fire" each shot just as if the gun were loaded. Use as much care in dry practice as you would on the range in a big match. I find my dry practice is fifty per cent of my training. If I neglect the practice for a time my scores immediately fall off.

The question of the best kind of ammunition to use is a most difficult one to answer. Personally, I use the 148-grain wad-cutter bullet for all slow and rapid-fire shooting. Almost a year ago I experimented extensively with every brand of ammunition on the market. I was not primarily interested in the size of the groups I could shoot with the different kinds of ammunition, but I did keep a very, very careful record of the scores which were fired. As a result of this month-long test I have selected the ammunition which has proven to be superior, for me. Every shooter should experiment with the various kinds of ammunition to determine which type best suits his particular gun. I have found it to be a fact that one make of ammunition will not perform as uniformly in some particular gun as will another brand of "fodder."

HAND-LOADING THE HANDGUN

(Continued from page 12)

time. A revolver cartridge full will do the same for its gun." Use only such powders as are recommended by the powder manufacturers for pistol loading, and do not exceed the recommended charges.

Seat bullets only as deeply as recommended for that particular bullet, and charge your cases accordingly. Different type of bullets of equal weight, one seating deeply and the other shallowly in the case, call for widely different powder charges. The less air space the higher the pressure, other things being equal. Never start out by loading the maximum charges recommended by the powder manufacturers. Individual guns vary, and tight chambers increase pressures, as do under-bored barrels or very tight crimping. What may be a perfectly safe load in one gun may be excessive and dangerous in another of the same type. Begin with light loads and increase the charge by small stages, watching the primers closely. If they flatten out excessively, or show the least bit of a burr around the indentation, you have dangerous pressure. Always weigh full power charges, allowing as maximum variation 1/10 grain. Do not accept as "Gospel" any and every load you may read about, though it be recommended by some enthusiastic hand-loader. He probably is no better qualified than you to judge its safety and efficiency, and while it hasn't blown up his gun, it may yours. And finally, be uniform in everything. In uniformity alone lies accuracy, which after all is the ultimate proof of whether you are a hand-loader or just a dabbler.

NOTE: The reader will note that I have sprinkled this article with the terms "revolver," "pistol," and "handgun." Let me say that all such terms refer specifically to the revolver, and repeat that I do not consider it entirely practicable to reload for the automatic type of firearms.

* * * * *

A list of loads which give excellent target accuracy, improved stopping power, and normal revolver pressures.

Bullet	Powder Charge	Velocity	Pressure
.32-20			
104-gr. B. & M. 31198	4.5 gr.	900	10,000
Same	Unique 5.5 gr.	1060	15,000
.38 S. & W.			
150-gr. Ideal 360271	No. 80 5.8 gr.	800	11,000
Same	Unique 4.5 gr.	850	15,000
.38-40			
180-gr. Ideal 40043	Unique 10.0 gr.	1100	15,000
.38 Spec.			
146-gr. Sharpe H. P.	Unique 5.2 gr.	1050	15,000
160-gr. Keith H. P.	Unique 5.4 gr.	1000	15,000
150-gr. Ideal 360271	du Pont No. 5 3.5 to 5.0 gr.	750-950	normal
Same	Bullseye 2.0 to 3.2 gr.	650-875	normal
155-gr. Ideal 358432	du Pont No. 5 3.5 to 4.5 gr.	650-850	normal
Same	du Pont No. 6 2.8 to 3.6 gr.	720-870	normal
Same	Bullseye 2. to 3.2 gr.	625-875	normal

Bullet	Powder Charge	Velocity	Pressure
160-gr. Ideal 358431 (Keith)	du Pont No. 6 3.7 gr.	875	15,000
Same	Bullseye 3.5 gr.	900	15,000
Same	Unique 5.5 gr.	1000	15,000
173-gr. Ideal 358429 (Keith)	du Pont No. 5 4.2 gr.	820	15,000
Same	du Pont No. 6 3.6 gr.	840	15,000
Same	Unique 5.0 gr.	925	15,000
.44 Russian			
235-gr. Ideal 429422 (Keith)	du Pont No. 5 5.0 gr.	700	light
Same	du Pont No. 5 6.9 gr.	825	15,000
Same	Bullseye 4.5 gr.	825	15,000
Same	Unique 6.8 gr.	900	15,000
.44 S. & W. Special			
235 gr. Ideal 429422 (Keith)	du Pont No. 5 7.0 gr.	925	15,000
Same	du Pont No. 6 6.3 gr.	940	15,000
Same	Unique 8.1 gr.	1005	15,000
Same	Bullseye 5.3 gr.	875	15,000
250-gr. Ideal 429421 (Keith)	Unique 7.9 gr.	960	15,000
.44-40			
200-gr. hollow-pt. Ideal 42499	Unique 10.9 gr.	1100	15,000
155-gr. Ideal 424102	Unique 14.0 gr.	1400	15,000
.45 Colt Revolver			
250-gr. Ideal 254424 (Keith)	du Pont No. 5 8.5 gr.	925	15,000
Same	du Pont No. 6 7.7 gr.	900	15,000
Same	Bullseye 6.6 gr.	900	15,000
Same	Unique 10.3 gr.	1030	15,000
.45 Colt Mod. 1917			
240-gr. Ideal 452423 (Keith)	du Pont No. 5 4.5 gr.	700	light
Same	Unique 7.0 gr.	905	15,000
Same	Bullseye 4.0 gr.	785	12,000
	4.5 gr.	845	15,000
	8.5 gr.	825	15,000
	3.5 gr.	1000	15,000
	du Pont No. 5 2.0 to 3.2 gr.	625-875	normal
	3.7 gr.	875	15,000
	Bullseye du Pont No. 6		

QUAIL GUNS

(Continued from page 18)

gun for duck shooting. The Colonel was a good duck shot, and a good live-bird trap shot, also; and by and by the 24-bore duck gun became famous in south Texas. Presently Parker Brothers brought out a big sixteen with 32-inch barrels chambered for long shells and heavy loads. Then all over the country the big sixteens were found in the hands of duck shooters. Of late years we have had the 410 fad. It is dying out, though the 410 now is a better gun than it ever was in the days when it

was most popular. The Super-Fox had a run, but not many remember now that the gun is still made. At one time in the history of duck shooting no one was content with any gun smaller than a ten-bore, but that is gone and will not come back. The latest fad is short barrels and open patterns; that will disappear also. New Mexico is the land of the automatic, and nobody is going to change—so they think.

The 28-gauge has never reached the fad, but it is a good gun. Matter of elementary fact, any gun—20, 16, 12—running in weight between 6 and 7 pounds is perfectly adapted to field shooting, and whichever one may be used, no particular difference will be noted in results. In any section of the country it is merely a matter of having the gun bored for exactly what it has to accomplish. If a gun has to have a little more choke in it in New Mexico or Arizona or California than it does in Virginia, that will eventually become known and have its effect.

REST SHOOTING

(Continued from page 15)

they are unable to obtain very good results, complaining that they cannot purchase the same components that were in use thirty years ago. My own experience has been that we have better primers today than ever before, and I should say that most of the trouble with the modern shooter is that he is not using the methods in Schuetzen work that were in use thirty years ago. I would again call the attention of these riflemen to the groups shown. They were made with modern primers and powder. In my opinion our primers today will in every instance give as uniform ignition as did any of the old ones. Also, our modern duPont bulk shotgun powder will, when properly conditioned, make as good groups as any we used to get with Schuetzen or black powder, when bullets are seated in the breech. Mr. Rowland uses the No. 12 Peters primers, while I use the No. 9½ Remington. The F. A. No. 70 primers will also give uniform ignition. When any of these new primers are used, with a few grains of duPont bulk shotgun powder as a priming charge, F. g. Semi-Smokeless powder may be used in the muzzle-loaded rifles.

I have mentioned only a few of the thousand-and-one things necessary to obtain best results in rest shooting. There is still much to be written about ignition, conditioning of powders, casting of bullets, bullet fit and selection, and dies, swages, cases, targets, telescope sights, and the rifles themselves. All this, including the building of bench rests and shooting tables, will be dealt with in another article.

The Metropolitan Indoor Rifle Championships

By "THE PRES."

THE 15th Annual Matches of the Metropolitan Rifle League held, as is the custom, on the 100 yard range of the 27th Division Q.M.C. Armory in Brooklyn, New York, turned out this year to be a continuation of the rivalry of two clubs, the Quinapiac Rifle Club of New Haven, Connecticut, and the Roslyn Rifle and Revolver Club, Inc., of Roslyn, Long Island. Both are the ranking clubs of their respective locales and partners in a friendly rivalry that, starting in the N.R.A. Postal League, extends to the National Matches, the Connecticut and New York State Outdoor Championships, and whose latest chapter is written in the Metropolitan Championships.

The Metropolitan Indoor Rifle Championships are a series of four separate events crowded into the last three Sundays of February each year. All are fired at 100 yards, any sights permitted, on a four inch gray bullseye with scoring rings the same as the standard 6 inch black N.R.A. target. The first Sunday is given over to the firing of the Preliminary Championship, which is a limited re-entry sighting-in event of 15 targets per entrant. The total of the five best targets of each competitor is his score in this match, ties being decided by his next best targets.

Dave Carlson, one of the most versatile smallbore marksmen of Connecticut and a member of the aforesaid Quinapiac Rifle Club, picked this time to go to town. Out of Carlson's one hundred and fifty shots for record that day only two were out of the ten ring, his total score being 1498 X 1500 — 119 X's. Thirty-four competitors tied with 500 X 500 scores, seventy-four firing altogether. A. E. Sharp of the Outer's Club of White Plains, New York, was second with twelve possibles, outranking Ransford D. Triggs of the Madison Rifle and Pistol Club of New Jersey, who had the same score. A. A. Huffman, of the Ossining Rifle Club, took fourth place with eleven possibles, while in fifth place was the surprise of the day — Elsie Hellwig of the Quinapiac Club, the last shooter to finish, who compiled a score of 1494 X 1500, ten of her targets being possibles.

The second Sunday is devoted to the firing of the Two Man and Four Man Team Matches. Firing in an early relay on the morning of this day, February 16th, Lewis Mac Leod of the Roslyn Rifle Club, and S. J. Vitano of the Valley Stream Rifle Club (who for the benefit of our

story we shall consider a Roslyn man, he being a member of the Roslyn Legion team and coach of the Roslyn Club team at Camp Perry) shot a perfect team score of 400 X 400, tying the record established in 1932 by Charlie Johnson and L. J. Miller, both of Philadelphia. R. R. Clark and J. A. Onkey, of Bridgeport, with 399 took home the silver medals, and Ransford Triggs and W. C. Kennedy of the Madison R. P. Club, also with 399 won the bronze. C. C. (Careful Clarence) Held and W. B. (Wild Bill) Woodring, of Bethlehem, Pa., Harold Powell and Walter Shanessy, of the Roslyn Club, Lee Aronsohn and Irving Tekulsky, H. N. Wolfson and C. E. Dennis, George Bergman and Sam Tekulsky, all of the Roosevelt Club, found that their team scores of 399 were also pretty good, but unfortunately, not good enough. Of the 50 teams that fired in this event, the first 49 were separated by only ten points in the total score.

The second event of the day saw the Quinapiac Club again burst into prominence when its No. 2 team outranked three other club teams to win the Four Man Team title with a score of 797. In runner-up position was the defending champion, the Roosevelt Rifle Club of Manhattan, and outranked into third place was the Outer's Club of White Plains led by A. W. Bijou, a former Metropolitan Individual Champion. In fourth place and still tied with the leader's total, though lowest on X's, was the Bear Rock Rifle Club of Pennsylvania. Present also and somewhat in the nature of a surprise were the two teams from the Buffalo Rifle Club of Buffalo, N. Y. They were down for the purpose of comparing their recent first annual Northwestern New York Indoor 100 yard Championship with the more established Metropolitan League Matches. Their first team, though only two points behind the winners, was ranked into 9th place, which was good enough, however, to beat three former winners: The Ossining Rifle Club, the Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, and the Bridgeport Rifle Club. Twenty-three fourman teams competed in this match.

The major event of the meet and annually held on the last Sunday of the month is the Indoor Championship. This match is a knock-down dragout affair of 50 shots for record with no holds barred. With the experience of last year when it took them thirteen hours, despite twelve firing points being available to run the 125 entrants through the course, Ed

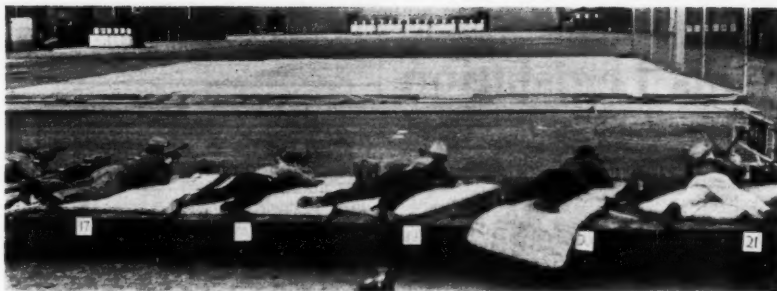
Smelter, Executive Secretary of the League, decided to squad all entrants in advance if possible. The result of this was that each man kept strictly to his time limit and the match was run off so swiftly that the writer, who was squadded at 5 P. M., when he arrived at 3:30 was asked if he could go on the line as soon as possible. He did so shortly after 4 P. M. The entire match was concluded by 6:30. This was a reduction in time over the previous year of five hours, with a total entry list of 115 shooters.

In the entire fifteen years that the championships have been held only five perfect scores have ever been shot, and only two in the same year. This year the unpredictable happened and six perfect scores appeared to startle the eyes of the judges. In addition only six X's separated the high from the low.

To Walter Shanessy, one time Metropolitan Intercollegiate Champion, Connecticut Long Range and Mid Range Smallbore Champion, Co-holder of the L. I. Two Man Gallery Championship, Coach of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute Rifle Team, and champion of the Roslyn Rifle Club, went the Metropolitan Individual Indoor Title, and the famous annual and gold medals on the basis of his score of 500 X 500 — 37 X's. S. T. Moore, of Orange, N. J., who won the Indoor title in 1932 with a 499, was runner-up with 36 X's. Geo. C. Paske of Jersey made a 499. His third target (probably the reason he got that nine) was a ten X possible measuring exactly .80 of an inch and won him \$10.00. He also won the Outer's Club Medal annually awarded to the high tyro. George can now join the ranks of the Camp Perry If-Boys, whose famous cry, in case you haven't heard it, is, "If that shot had been in—". Arthur Bockman, of Ridge-wood, N. J., in thirteenth place found himself the recipient of one of Len Miller's famous Philadelphia hats.

The success of the Metropolitan Rifle League Shoots, which have become a standard by which others are judged, is due in large part to a small group of men:—Harry Pope, F. W. Osgood, Walter Kelsey, Wm. E. Trull, George Bergman, Sam Tekulsky, J. C. Lippencott, Jr., and the spark plug of the outfit, Ed Smelter.

Unfortunately, in an article like this we are forced to omit many of the incidents we should like to include. Such as the time every light on the range went out and shooting was stopped for an hour and a half . . . the amazement of the crowd on the final day as possible after possible rolled in . . . the surprise of the fellow who turned up at 7 P. M. to shoot in the Individual and found out that it had been over for almost an hour . . . or the caustic comments of the spectators as they watched that famous shot, X-ring Pete.



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY'S GIGANTIC FIELD HOUSE MADE AN IDEAL INDOOR DEWAR RANGE

Chicago's First Indoor Dewar

By SHERWIN MURPHY

WHEN the present generation of mid-west riflemen finds it necessary to obey Father Time and remodel the battered stocks of their bacon gitters into canes, those tottering veterans of many a campaign for "hardware" will probably be found still recounting the epic story of the University of Chicago Rifle Club's first annual invitational rifle matches.

This meet, which featured what is believed to have been the first Dewar course fired indoors in the central states, and perhaps in the entire country, was held in the mammoth fieldhouse of the university on Saturday and Sunday, April 4 and 5. It was sponsored by the Illinois State Rifle Association and supervised by officials of that organization.

Merely to mention that the registration shattered all local records for either outdoor or indoor matches in Illinois, tells only a small part of the story. It is true that two hundred and seventeen individual shooters checked in. In addition, the match entries totaled three hundred and twenty-three without counting four hundred odd re-entry tickets sold.

Thus, by all conventional "yardsticks" of rifle competition, the tournament was a big success. But, what intrigued competitors most, were the ideal conditions under which the matches were conducted and the favorable opportunity to find out what pet barrels really were capable of—free from wind, mirage and changing light.

Through the courtesy and friendly cooperation of T. M. Metcalfe, genial director of athletics, the full facilities of the university's gigantic fieldhouse were thrown open for the meet. This tremendous structure, large enough to house a track meet, a basketball game and several tennis matches at one and the same time, has a floor space approximately four hundred feet long by a hundred and fifty feet wide unobstructed by post or pillar.

A batted baseball could scarcely reach the roof.

The range, which provided twenty-seven firing points—twelve at fifty and fifteen at one hundred yards—was laid out to occupy the full width of the building. The hundred yard targets were arranged in the center against the west end of the building. The fifty yard frames were set fifty yards forward, one bank of six on either side. In this way a continuous firing line was provided. The hundred yard firing points were elevated on heavy platform that the line of fire might clear the basketball floor (see cut).

Frank Kahrs, who made the trip to Chicago particularly to attend this shoot, described the set-up as the "finest indoor facilities for small bore" he had even seen.

As competitors entered the fieldhouse, they passed the registration desk, located close to the doors, and were directed to the lower floor beneath the firing line where the athletic department's regular dressing room and locker facilities were placed at their disposal. Individual lockers were assigned.

The chief range officer controlled the firing line from an elevated platform at the center of and just back of the firing line. On the desk in front of him was a microphone connected to the fieldhouse's public address system over which all range instructions and commands were given.

One feature of the range lay-out that proved popular was a grandstand erected the full width of the fieldhouse twenty-five feet behind the firing line. At times there were several hundred non-shooters, including competitors' families, perched on this vantage point to watch proceedings. A "ready line" of plain benches, a la Camp Perry, was available close to the firing points. Here competitors awaited their turn for the next order to be called up.

It is evident that a big shoot needs a

hard-firing "spark plug" who in this instance was Carl Henriksen, assistant dean of the university's school of commerce and coach of the American Legion's national rifle team. Carl carried through from the idea to a shoot that merited the title "classic." Morrison Worthington, president of the state association, working along with him, was the driving force that kept the volunteer staff on its toes fighting to maintain relays on schedule and give the participants service that would please them.

The lure of hundred yard firing indoors brought 'em in half dead but still alive through a sudden blizzard which caught most of the out-of-town visitors en route. Undoubtedly this and the steady rain on Sunday kept many at home. Visitors from points as close as Bloomington (Ill.), a hundred miles from Chicago, were on the road seven hours or more.

In spite of all adverse conditions, the out-of-town registration was notably heavy. Visitors were recorded from sixteen Illinois and Wisconsin cities. There was likewise a delegation from Gary (Ind.), and the Detroit (Mich.) Rifle & Revolver Club was present in the person of E. N. Moor.

Match No. 1, a combination team and individual entry event for colleges and academies, brought out an entry list of forty-seven including a number of girls. Until the advent of Robert Hughes on Sunday and Bradford Wiles later in the day, Don E. Hockman of Wheaton College topped the field with a 395 over the Dewar course. Hughes cracked out a pretty 398 that ultimately meant first place. Wiles then nosed Hockman out of second place with a 395 and 18 x's. Marion Karstens, Wheaton College, in fifth place was high gun among women entrants. The University of Chicago Rifle Club captured the team title after a hard battle with Armour Tech of Chicago. Onarga (Ill.) Military Academy and St. Johns Military Academy (Delafield, Wis.) were there.

It took a 400-possible with 26 x's to win the individual "Indoor Dewar." The winner, H. E. Potter, shot some beautiful groups. There were a hundred and thirty-four entries in this event. Bob Delprat clung to second place with a 399 and 17 x's until the closing hours when Fred Johansen and Brad Wiles clinched second and third place medals with 399's.

The individual 100 yards, any sights event, was a "blood match." 199's and even some fine possibles were trailing in the scramble. Frank Barry's 200 and 14 x's put him out in front by a scant margin. An unbreakable triple tie for second was created by E. J. Neumann, Franklin Rod & Gun Club; E. F. Sommer, Badger Rifle Club, and Donald Wilson, Hyde Park "Y." Each fired a possible with 13 x's. A hundred and forty-seven shot the course.

Progress Report on Firearms Legislation

NEW LAWS

Federal

House Bill 3254 was signed by the President April 13 in its original form. Under the new law .22 caliber arms which would have been subject to the provisions of the drastic National Firearms Act solely because of their length will be exempt from these provisions if the barrel is more than 16 inches long.

Alabama

S. 63X, the Uniform Firearms Act, passed both Houses and was approved by the Governor on April 6 to take effect October 1. It is the same law which has been in force in a number of states for several years and has proven to be liberal but effective. Under its terms dealers selling pistols are licensed by the local authorities for a fifty cent fee, the same charge is made for permits to carry pistols or revolvers concealed or in vehicles. This permit is not required from members of the N. R. A. or affiliated clubs when carrying their guns to and from the target range. The act makes it illegal to pawn pistols and prohibits the alteration of manufacturers' marks. The law includes a section which declares the intention of the Legislature "to aid in the suppression of crime, and the Act is to be liberally construed to effectuate this purpose."

New York

A. 230, providing that outside of New York City a license to carry and use a firearm shall be good until revoked, has passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor April 8.

Assembly Bill 320, relating to deer hunting in Otsego County, was approved April 4. Under its provisions, November 1st to 15th will be an open season on deer in that county but "only shotguns loaded with slugs or shot not smaller than buckshot may be used in taking such deer."

PENDING LEGISLATION

Federal

The past month has seen no additional changes in the status of the other firearms measures now before Congress. Senate Bill No. 3, the Copeland measure, is still in the hands of the House Committee on Commerce and there seems but little likelihood of any action being taken in the near future.

The Attorney-General's Bill, H. R. 11421, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. Every member of the N. R. A. should call the attention of his representatives in Congress to this vicious bill which would require the useless registration of every pistol and revolver with Federal authorities and would set up a Federal licensing system for dealers. The bill is bad and must be killed.

Alabama

H. 371X, introduced March 27 by Mr. Calhoun and referred to Ways and Means Committee, amends the section of the present tax law relating to dealers in firearms.

H. 424X, introduced April 7 by Representative Bulger and referred to the Ways and Means Committee, would place a 10 per cent sales tax on all sporting goods, including arms and ammunition, sold in the state.

Kentucky

No further action has been taken on any of the Kentucky firearms measures, but it is possible that some action may be taken during the fifth special session of the legislature which will probably be held during the month of May.

Massachusetts

H. 64, a machine gun bill, has been killed. S. 382, making it a criminal offense to carry a firearm with a defaced serial number, has been destroyed.

H. 663, definitely making target practice an adequate reason for the issuance of a permit to carry pistols or revolvers, was amended by the Senate to fully describe the method of issuing such permits. The House refused to concur in the amendment and no further action has been taken.

H. 951, decreasing the penalty for committing a crime while armed, has been given a new number (H. 1687) and under this title passed the House April 1.

New York

A. 25, making the presence of a pistol in a motor vehicle presumptive evidence of its possession by all occupants, was amended in the Assembly to make it apply only to automobiles in New York City but was later killed.

S. 369, amending the Conservation Law by providing game shall be taken from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. instead of "from sunrise to sunset," has been killed.

S. 372, prohibiting the carrying of loaded rifles and shotguns in automobiles, has been killed.

A. 447, setting a heavy mandatory sentence on the carrying of concealed weapons, has been killed.

A. 515, the vicious Sullivan bill which would have made it necessary to purchase all pistols through state officials, has been killed.

A. 598, generally revising the existing firearms laws, has been amended and some of its most objectionable features have been removed. There is still no valid excuse for its adoption and it should meet the fate of A. 515, above.

A. 661, requiring the re-registration of all pistols and revolvers in the state with a \$1.00 fee, has been killed.

A. 1359, a revised form of Assembly Bill No. 25, has also been killed.

A. 1515, making a permit issued in Nassau County valid in New York, has passed the Assembly and been referred to the Senate Committee on Codes.

A. 1669, applying to Westchester County, has been amended to remove from it the objectionable provision that permits issued outside the county would be invalid within it. The remaining portion of the bill is of comparatively little importance.

S. 1764, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Egbert and in the Assembly by Mr. Swartz, provides that outside of New York City firearms permits will expire on July 1 instead of on January 1. No objection.

A. 1822, introduced March 10 by Mr. Buckley and referred to the respective Committees on Codes, would amend the penal law to make the added penalties given for committing a crime while armed apply also to crimes committed with the aid of automobiles. There is no objection to this measure.

COMING EVENTS

We publish below a list of coming events, reported up to the time of going to press on April 10. The events are arranged by states for convenient reference. State associations and club secretaries are urged to send the Editor advance information regarding all important matches to be conducted throughout the year. Name of the meet, type of competition, dates and to whom shooters should write for programs is the information needed in order to have the shoot listed under this column. There is no charge for such listing. * indicates Registered Tournament.

Arizona

May 2-3: Arizona State Rifle Association's Annual .30 Caliber Rifle Matches. At Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Five individual events are scheduled on the first day, followed by a 5-man team match over the National Match Course on Sunday, May 3.

California

May 3: Richmond Rifle and Revolver Club Pistol Matches. At Richmond Municipal Range. Matches for police, service, civilian and women shooters. Also—

June 13-14: Third Annual Western Smallbore Championship Rifle Match, conducted by the Richmond (California) R. & P. Club. At the Richmond Municipal Smallbore Rifle and Pistol Range, located one-quarter mile north of the Richmond-San Francisco Ferry. For programs address E. J. Martin, 1200 McDonald Avenue, Richmond, California.

Colorado

May 17: Third Annual Dewar Shoot, sponsored by Greeley Rifle Club. At Greeley. For programs address Fred Buck, Pres., 718½ 9th Street, Greeley.

Georgia

*May 23-24: North Georgia Small Bore Tournament conducted by Atlanta Rifle Club. At Atlanta. For programs address J. D. Phillips, Secretary, 328 Moreland Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Idaho

May 30-31: Inland Empire Small Bore Tournament. At Sandpoint, Idaho. For programs address Ed. McGoldrick, Spokane, Washington.

Illinois

May 3-10: The Third Annual Rifle and Pistol Tournament, sponsored by the Illinois State Rifle Association in co-operation with the Chicago Boat and Sports Show. At Navy Pier, Chicago. Program includes individual and team matches. For details address Morrison Worthington, Room 1514, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago. (Phone State 4975.)

The Illinois State Rifle Association's program:

May 3: .30 Caliber Rising Bear competition and Camp Perry Instructor's Course, also 50 and 100 yard Small Bore Matches. At Fort Sheridan.

May 10: Police Rapid Fire Pistol Match using man target. At Fort Sheridan. Also Small Bore Dewar Course. At Centralia.

May 17: Small Bore 5-man team any sights, also 50 yard iron sight matches. At Fort Sheridan.

May 24: .30 Caliber Long Range and Short Range Rapid Fire Matches. At Fort Sheridan.

May 24: Second Annual Havana Post Rifle Club Matches. At Havana (Illinois) range, located two miles east of Havana on Route 122. For details address George F. Zellmer, Secretary, Havana, Illinois.

May 31: Small Bore Dewar Course. At Arrowhead Club Range in La Grange.

Indiana

May 24: First Annual May Shoot conducted by the Batesville (Indiana) Rifle Club. At the Benz Range on Road 229. For further information write Forrest Kessens, Secretary, Batesville, Indiana.

June 13-14: Muzzle Loading Rifle Meet, sanctioned by Muzzle Loading Rifle Association. At New Albany, schedule includes events at 60, 100 and 220 yards. Further details may be obtained from E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Kansas

May 10: Kansas State Small Bore and Pistol Championship matches will be held at Hutchinson, Kansas, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Hutchinson Rifle Club. For information write William M. Ruddick, American National Bank, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Kentucky

May 3: Annual Derby Match conducted by Louisville National Rifle Club. At Louisville. For details contact Earl M. Saunders, Secretary, 336 Kenilworth Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

Maine

June 20-21: First Maine State Rifle Association Registered Small Bore Tournament. At Auburn, Maine. For programs address K. Croff, secretary, Solon, Maine.

Maryland

***July 1-5:** Annual Eastern Small Bore and Pistol Tournament. At Camp Ritchie, Maryland. Programs will be ready June 1 and may be obtained then by writing Frank J. Kahrs, % Remington Arms Co., Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Michigan

June 20-21: The Michigan State Matches. At Briggs Range near Detroit.

July 4, 5-11, 12: .30 Caliber Rifle Matches. At Grand Rapids.

July 18-19: .22 Caliber Rifle Matches. At Ann Arbor. On the same dates Vice President Stuart B. Miller will be authorized to fire the same matches at Marquette for the Upper Peninsula members. For programs or additional information address, Lt.-Col. Payson D. Foster, 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Minnesota

May 31: Annual Southern Minnesota Small Bore Tournament will be held on the Range of the Red Wing Rifle Club. At Red Wing, Minnesota. For programs address L. E. Wood, Austin, Minnesota.

Missouri

May 16-17: Tenth Annual Missouri State Matches. At Jefferson City, Missouri. As always, improvements will be made in schedule, arrangements and facilities. For programs address E. E. Dittbrenner, Secretary, Jefferson City, Missouri.

New Jersey

May 3: Third Annual Amateur Rod and Gun Club 50 Meter Individual and Team Invitation Shoot. At the ranges of the Plainfield (New Jersey). Shooting Club on Route #29 in Plainfield, New Jersey.

May 10: Paramount R. & P. Club First Annual Spring Shoot. At Range located at 271 Moonachie Avenue, Corner Redneck Avenue, Palisades Park, New Jersey.

***May 30-31:** Small Bore Memorial Day Tournament conducted by the newly organized Jersey Association of Civilian Rifle Clubs. At Seagirt. See announcement elsewhere in this issue. For programs address W. P. Schewitzer, P. O. Box 35, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

New Mexico

August 1-2: New Mexico Rifle and Pistol Association .30 Caliber Match and Tryouts for Camp Perry State Civilian Team. At Santa Fe, New Mexico. For details address, L. D. Wilson, Secretary, 500 Kathryn Avenue, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

New York

May 16-17: Poughkeepsie (New York) Rifle Club will hold its Sixth Annual Small Bore Tournament. Schedule includes matches at 50, 100 and 200 yards and an Any Sight Aggregate in which \$50 added money will be awarded on a classification basis. See announcement elsewhere in this issue.

June 28: The American Legion Fidac 50 meter Small Bore. At Greenwich, New York. Teams will be composed of five members from any Post, three high scores to count for team scores. For programs address J. F. Woodslager, Castorland, New York.

North Carolina

May 13: Kannapolis Rifle and Pistol Club First Annual Invitation Shoot. Individual and team Small Bore Matches. At Kannapolis. At this shoot an effort will be made to form a State Association. For programs address S. K. Barringer, 201 E. First Street, Kannapolis, North Carolina.

Ohio

June 26-28: Ohio State Small Bore Rifle and Pistol Matches. At Camp Perry. The rifle matches include 50, 100 and 200 yard, and 50 meter matches, both metallic and any sight. The pistol program will have both .22 caliber and larger events. Programs will be ready about June 1. Write Roy B. Foreman, Secretary, 1374 Hollywood Place, Columbus, Ohio.

July 31-August 1-2: Goodyear Zeppelin Small Bore Tournament, conducted by Zeppelin Rifle Club. At Akron. For programs address James A. Hale, Secretary, 257 The Brooklands, Akron, Ohio.

August 8-9: Third Annual "Fort Harmar Small Bore Open Tournament" conducted by Fort Harmar Rifle Club, Inc., of Marietta, Ohio. The Club this year is programming more matches than at any of the previous tournaments. Cash awards, medals, and prizes guaranteed. Programs will be off the press soon. For further information write L. R. Miller, Secretary, 735 Fourth Street, Marietta, Ohio.

***August 23-September 13:** The National Rifle and Pistol Matches including the Small Arms firing school to be conducted the first week, followed by the N. R. A. Matches and concluding with the National Rifle and Pistol Matches, conducted by the War Department. At Camp Perry, Ohio. Programs may be obtained from the N. R. A. about July 1.

Oklahoma

June 6-7: Eleventh annual State championship rifle matches of the Oklahoma Rifle Association (high-power section). At the Charles F. Barrett range in Okmulgee. For programs write Elmer C. Croon, Secretary, Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Pennsylvania

May 1-30: Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh, Pa.) Rifle Club schedule for May includes the events listed below:

May 2: 100-Yard Ground Hog Match, Small Bore Dewar.

May 9: 200-Yard Rapid Fire Match, Colts Silhouette Revolver Match.

May 16: 300-Yard Prone Match.

May 23: 300-Yard Prone Match, Hogans Alley Revolver Match.

May 30: 200-Yard Crow Silhouette Match, Small Bore Dewar Match.

For further details address C. W. Freehling, Secretary, 1118 Woodland Avenue, N. W., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

May 30: Allegheny Rifle Association Small Bore Rifle Tournament at New Kensington, Pennsylvania. For programs write C. M. Mellon, Secretary, School Street, Springfield, Pennsylvania.

May 30-31: Walnut Creek (Pennsylvania) Rifle Club 5th Annual Outdoor Small-bore Rifle Tournament. At Erie. Range is 10 miles west of Erie, on

Route 20. For further details address Roy S. Bower, Secretary, 749 East 24th Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

***July 9-11:** Fourth Annual Indiana Small Bore Tournament including the Small Bore State Championship (by permission of his honor, the Governor). At Indiana. For programs address Alan B. Salkeld, Secretary, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Texas

***May 9-10:** Texas State Small Bore Matches. At Ft. Worth.

May 28-31: Texas State .30 Caliber Rifle Matches. At Laredo.

July 4-5: Texas State Pistol Matches. At San Antonio.

For programs of the above Texas State Rifle Association Matches address J. F. Callan, Secretary, 1209 W. 8th Street, Austin, Texas, or L. L. Cline, 325 Cedar Street, San Antonio, Texas.

Washington

May 17: Puget Sound Rifle Club of Seattle, Washington will hold its first Service Rifle 4-man Team Match over the National Match Course. At Fort Lawton, Washington.

Wisconsin

June 14: Ladysmith (Wisconsin) Rifle Club will hold an "Any .30 Caliber" rifle match on their range three miles southwest of city. For details address A. L. Dahlstrom, Secretary, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

NEW CLUBS CHARTERED

Continental Illinois Rifle Club, Mr. F. H. Quinn, Secretary, care Continental Illinois Nat'l Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois. **Towner Rifle Club**, Mr. Archie G. Anderson, Secretary, Towner, North Dakota. **McKeesport Sportsmen's Association**, Mr. G. E. Davis, Secretary, 918 Pontagorda Street, East McKeesport, Pennsylvania. **Pilot Butte Rifle Club**, Mr. Carl E. Hafner, Secretary, 710 Ludvig Street, Rock Springs, Wyoming. **Pioneer Gun Club**, Mr. Albert W. Kessler, Secretary, 5534 McClellan, Detroit, Michigan. **Hutton Hill Rifle and Revolver Club**, Miss Elsie J. Ross, Secretary, 428 Comly Avenue, W. Collingswood, New Jersey. **O. L. Bodenhamer Post Rifle Club**, Mrs. Roberta Johnson, Secretary, U. S. Vet. Hosp. No. 78, North Little Rock, Arkansas. **Sixth City Rifle and Pistol Club**, Mr. A. V. Dever, Secretary, 1895 W. 73d Street, Cleveland, Ohio. **Orland Modern Woodmen Rifle Club**, Mr. A. Edwards, Secretary, 228 A Street, Orland, California. **Piqua Rifle Club**, Mr. Kenneth Vance, Secretary, 617 Cherry Street, Piqua, Ohio. **Milwaukee Naval Reserve Rifle Club**, Mr. Albert G. Mayer, Secretary, 3255 N. 24th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. **Green Bay Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club**, Mr. A. R. Evers, Secretary, 911 Catherine Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin. **Arasapahoe Rifle and Pistol Club, Inc.**, Mr. George E. Manzer, Secretary, 465 South Curtis, Littleton, Colorado. **Dorchester Rifle and Pistol Club**, Mr. Robert E. Flanagan, Secretary, 12 Tremlett Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts. **Springdale Gun Club**, Mr. G. H. Bradbury, Secretary, Springdale, Washington. **Camas Rifle and Pistol Club**, Mr. D. M. Seavert, Secretary, Camas, Washington. **Marine Corps Hdqrs. Rifle Club**, Mr. Arthur G. Hamilton, Secretary, Room 3323, Navy Building, Washington, D. C. **McKean Gun Club**, Mr. Daniel Munson, Secretary, McKean, Pennsylvania. **Carpinteria Gun Club**, Mr. T. M. Shorkley, Secretary, Carpinteria, California. **New Milford Rifle Club, Inc.**, Mr. George S. Dean, Secretary, New Milford, Connecticut. **Lehu and Fink Rifle Club**, Mr. Robert Humble, Secretary, 92 Johnson Avenue, Bloomfield, New Jersey. **Ada Rifle and Pistol Club**, Mr. J. A. Gibson, Secretary, Ada, Oregon. **Franklin Rifle and Pistol Club**, Mr. William J. Fleischer, Secretary, Franklin, Minnesota. **Alleghany Rifle and Pistol Club**, Mr. Jack R. Campbell, Secretary, Alleghany, California. **Lilly Rifle and Pistol Club**, Mr. William H. Shepherd, Secretary, 3301 W. Morris Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. **Chanute Junior Rifle Club**, Mr. Charles Yoos, Instructor, 624 South Highland, Chanute, Kansas. **Young Republican & Civic Assn. Jr. R. C.**, Mr. G. M. Fischbin, Instructor, 26 Home Place, Bergenfield, New Jersey. **Fort Ligonier Junior Rifle Club**, Mr. Miles Ross, Instructor, East Church Street, Ligonier, Pennsylvania. **V. F. W. Junior Rifle Club**, Mr. Fred Bartlett, Instructor, Route No. 8, Spokane, Washington. **Little Washusett Gun Club**, Mr. S. M. Fitchet, Instructor, 992 Beacon Street, Newton Center, Massachusetts. **St. Christopher Junior Rifle Club**, Mr. S. C. Dawson, Jr., Instructor, St. Christopher's School, Richmond, Virginia. **Georgia Military Academy Rifle Club**, Capt. H. A. Brown, Instructor, College Park, Georgia. **Mount Joy Junior High School Rifle Club**, Mr. C. Casper Kreider, Instructor, D'ita Street, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania.

THE WEATHER

Fair and warmer as the 1936 small-bore season gets under way. Shooters say Palma Match ammunition is not influenced by the weather.

Rifle Remington-Union

VOL. 500 x 500

MAY 3

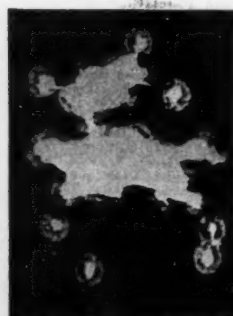
NEW "VEEZ 73" BOOSTS

Averages 97% in 1" on Machine-Rest Tests at 100 yards

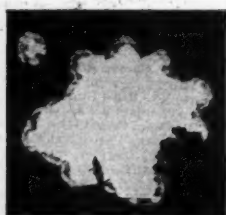
BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Blase ammunition testers on the Remington testing ranges opened their eyes in wonderment as the first lots of the new Palma Match "VEEZ 73" ammunition came through. Group after group went well within the 1" circle. 50 shot groups were so small that at first no one would believe them . . . but there they were in black and white. Why does "VEEZ

73" develop this amazing accuracy? Because in addition to the basic uniformity of all Palma Match, "VEEZ 73" has an unusually uniform coat of lubricant applied by an exclusive Remington patented formula.

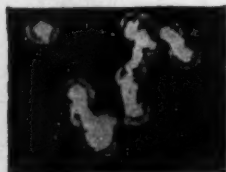
Below are pictured a few of the machine-rest groups that are typical of the ammunition you are going to use this year at important matches.



100 YARD, 50 shot group. Certainly is something to look forward to, isn't it? Palma Match "VEEZ 73"!



.6" GROUP. (right) This "VEEZ 73" is a mighty consistent performer! Let it perform for you this year!

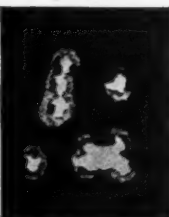


NOT BAD for a newcomer! 10 shots, 100 yards, group measures exactly .7". Palma Match "VEEZ 73"!

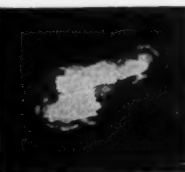


10 SHOTS (above) that measure all of .5". It was groups like this that made them sit up and take notice. Palma Match "VEEZ 73"!

50 SHOTS (left)—every one of them inside the 1" circle at 100 yards. Palma Match "VEEZ 73"!



ONE HOLE (below) for ten shots at 100 yards. .5" group. You must get some of this "VEEZ 73" today!



POSSIBLES and IMPOSSIBLES

by Frank Kahrs



Some kind soul dropped a bunch of those N. R. A. Gallery Program Bulletins on my desk this week. Leafing through them I find the name "Kleanbore" opposite so many winners it almost gets monotonous. One match showed "Kleanbore" in the ammunition column alongside the first seven places. About the only other name I see is "Palma Match." There isn't room to go into details about the matches, but I want to express my appreciation to these winners:—C. Vanderbush, C. O. Futterer, Paul J. St. Jean, Thomas Lewis, E. L. Bruger, H. E. Potter, Wm. T. Bryan, Leo Allstot, who captured a whole flock of pistol honors, Robert Dunbar, Marshall F. Mathis, Fred Keller, H. W. Bellows, J. A. Butterworth, J. S. Penhallegon, L. Baker, Jule Leineke, Wes Hansche, and Kenneth Orr.

I'm constantly amazed at the excellent scores these high-school and junior teams are turning in. For instance, the St. Thomas Military Academy Team, St. Paul, Minn., just won the Seventh Kemper Mil-

itary School Midwest "Camp Pen with 739 x 809 in a four-point match. My guess is that the youngsters can bust any record old-timers set up when we were kids. But then, we didn't have "Kleanbore" that St. Thomas team also won Basic R. O. T. C. Match. The Municipal University of Wichita, shooting "Kleanbore," captured College Girls' Team Match. High School Girls' Match went to the University City High School, University City, Mo. Individuals who did well were C. R. Lill, G. Aggregate High School Championship and Individual Standing Championship; W. P. Sherman, P. Championship; Alice J. Br. Grand Aggregate Girl's Championship, Girls' Prone Championship, J. J. Morrisette, Sitting and K. ing Championship; W. Fox, G. Aggregate College Champions.

Dr. E. O. Swanson, who "opened" with Palma Match, took the State Individual Championship, Superior, Wisconsin. He also the Kneeling and Standing Championship.

When the news about Bill Scher's big win at Florida gets circulated I expect a sudden for "VEEZ 73." They tell me dealer can supply you. But I have any trouble locating for your needs, just send name of your dealer and I'll ally see to it that something I say this because I frankly that you're wasting your this year if you go travel matches without this more ammunition.

It slipped my mind last month I want you fellows to know General Critchfield, the new dent of the N. R. A., was on Columbus and let the boys in plans for a bigger and better Perry in 1936.

NEW "KLEANKOTE*" LUBRICANT STAYS PUT

Palma Match "VEEZ 73" features a new, transparent lubricant that stays on the cartridge—stays off your fingers! Mighty valuable when you consider that a slippery trigger finger is business. Even the sun won't start this lubricant roaming. A cold snap can't freeze it up into a nice, gummy cake. "Kleankote" is applied by an exclusive Remington patented formula that gives a uniform, even coat—one more reason for "VEEZ 73's" sensational accuracy.

REG. U. S. PAT. & TM. OFF.

C. E. N. THURM McNAB Team th State T 1159 x 1 capture Team Team

ACCURACY STANDARDS

Bill Schweitzer wins National Mid-Winter Championship with PALMA MATCH "VEEZ 73"



BILL SCHWEITZER, who shot Palma Match "VEEZ 73" to win the National Mid-Winter Small-Bore Championship. Individual Dewar Match and the St. Petersburg Special.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The new dry lubricated Palma Match (VEEZ 73) ammunition which the Remington Arms Company introduced at the Fifth Annual Small-Bore Rifle Tournament surprised all hands by carrying William P. Schweitzer of Hillside, N. J., to victory in the Championship Aggregate. Piling up the phenomenal score of 1966 x 2000 over a course consisting of the Individual 50-Meter, the Individual Dewar, the Individual Long Range, the Individual 50-Meter Any Sight, the Individual Short Range Any Sight and the Small-Bore Wimbledon, Schweitzer demonstrated a new high standard of .22 accuracy.

E. N. Moor and C. H. Vincent, also shooting "VEEZ 73," came romping in at the head of the list in the Short Range 2-man Team Match—clinching the fact that this new Remington ammunition is going to send records toppling in 1936.

Shooters who carried on with Palma Match "VEEZ 36" took about everything else worthwhile. The Individual 50 Meter Any Sight went to E. E. Sellers, Anniston, Ala. Wes Hansche of Racine, Wisc., won the 50-yard and 200-yard Metallic Sight Re-entry Matches. E. F. Sommer, St. Petersburg, captured the Individual Short Range in a hard fought match. Walter Joy came all the way from California to joyously win the Southeastern Small-Bore Championship, the Individual Long Range, and the 100-yard Any Sight Re-entry. V. D. Wehle of St. Petersburg walked off with the 50-Meter Metallic Sight Re-entry.

Thurman Randle and his Texas team-mate, A. L. Knight, were tops in the Two-Man Team, Any Sight 50-Meter and Two-Man Long Range Events. They were also members of the four-man American Legion team, including C. E. Nordhus and J. C. McNabb that won the Inter-State Team Match.



C. E. NORDHUS, A. L. KNIGHT, THURMAN RANDLE and J. D. McNABB—4-man American Legion Team that won the National Inter-State Team Match. Their score was 1159 x 1200. Randle and Knight also captured the Long Range Two-Man Team Match and the Two-Man Team 50-Meter Any Sight Match.

E. F. SOMMER (right)—Winner Individual Short Range.



WALTER JOY (left)—Individual Long Range, Southeastern S. B. Championship, 100 yd. Any Sight Re-entry.

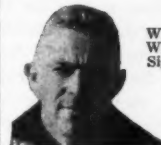
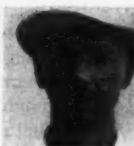


C. H. VINCENT and E. N. MOOR—"VEEZ 73" team-mates who won the Short Range 2-Man Team Match.



E. E. SELLERS (above)—Winner Individual 50 Meter, Metallic Sights.

V. D. WEHLE (below)—Winner 50-meter Metallic Sight Re-entry.



WES HANSCHKE (left)—Winner 50 yd. Metallic Sight Re-entry.



HAMBY PUTS FAITH IN PALMA MATCH

Charles Hamby of Atlanta, who makes a habit of winning important events, took the Small-Bore Wimbledon. His score was 197 x 200—and that's good shooting at 200 yards... both for Hamby and the Palma Match he used.

CHARLES HAMBY—Winner Small-Bore Wimbledon at St. Petersburg.

WARNING

BECAUSE of several unsatisfactory transactions various members have had with this man over a period of about two years, we find it necessary to warn our membership against any further dealings with Mr. J. S. Dickson, formerly of Fruita and Colbran, Colorado, whose latest address is 102 Peters Street, Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee.

NOTES FROM THE D. C. M.

Tardiness Costly to Clubs

AS of April 10, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship has forwarded to the various government arsenals the necessary requisitions covering ammunition and target material for 800 civilian rifle clubs. These 800 clubs, representing 50% of the entire enrollment, are those which sent in their requisitions by December 31st as required by regulations. The remaining clubs did not send in their requisitions by December 31st and must await their regular turn. Requisitions are being made up in the office all the time, however, and will be sent to the arsenals soon.

At present there are 80 clubs in good standing on the rolls of the D. C. M., but, due to their failure to submit to the D. C. M. the required requisitions they will not be issued any government ammunition or target material for 1936.

Ammunition for State Civilian Team Tryouts

THE National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice will issue to each State Adjutant General 3,000 rounds of National Match ammunition for the purpose of conducting the tryouts for the civilian team from that state for the 1936 National Matches. Letters of information have been mailed to the State Adjutants General to this effect. It is requested, however, that civilians interested in the team maintain contact with the State Adjutant General with reference to this ammunition. It will be necessary for the State Adjutant General to requisition this ammunition, stating on the face of the requisition that his state will send a civilian team to the 1936 National Matches and that he will pay freight charges. In case he should desire the ammunition shipped by express, he should so state and similarly state that he will pay express charges.

Full plans for the 1936 National Matches have not been made but the ammunition question for tryouts is being attended to now so that ammunition will be available in time for those tryouts that are to be held early.—B. W. MILLS, Major Inf., Executive Officer.

SEAGIRT REVIVAL

UNDER the leadership of H. W. Amundsen, newly elected President of the state-wide organization of civilian rifle clubs in New Jersey, and under the direct supervision of "Bill" Schweitzer as Chairman of the Match Committee, the old range at Seagirt is to again act as host to the small bore shooters of the east at a new tournament which will get under way on Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30th, and conclude on Sunday, May 31st.

The program is now being worked out by a committee of small bore riflemen and pistol shooters and will be available for mailing by the time this issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN reaches subscribers.

Requests for the program should be addressed to Mr. W. P. Schweitzer, P. O. Box 35, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Plans call for the firing of re-entry matches Saturday morning, May 30th, with record firing in the squared events getting under way immediately after lunch on the same day. The program will include both individual and a limited number of team events. The pistol program will provide for both the .22 caliber and .38 caliber fans. Both iron sight and scope sight matches will be included for the benefit of the rifle clan.

Tents and blankets will be available as in the old days at Seagirt, to take care of the competitors Saturday night.

Every effort will be made to provide double target frames so that the Shoot can be registered with the N. R. A. and scores included in the Registered Shoot records of the Association.

The N. R. A. will furnish the official scorer and will also have one or two other representatives on hand to act as range officers.

It is the intention of the committee which is organizing this year's Memorial Day Shoot at Seagirt to make the tournament an annual affair, expanding it from year to year as attendance and available trophies may make possible.

The prize list will include medals, trophies and merchandise awards.

This new Memorial Day Shoot at Seagirt should prove to be one of the most popular and successful events in the east this year. The tournament will be in experienced hands and the program is being arranged by shooters for shooters.

WANTED—RECENT ISSUES OF THE RIFLEMAN

DUE to recent abnormal gains in circulation, our supply of back issues for December to March, inclusive, has become exhausted.

Subscribers who have any of these issues and who wish to return them may receive a one-month extension for each magazine returned. Remember, the issues wanted are December 1935, January, February and March, 1936.

RECORDS AND NEAR RECORDS IN CALIFORNIA

SINCE the consummation of the National Matches at Camp Perry we Californians have been justly proud of our accomplishments there: fourth place in the National Team Match, the highest place taken by a civilian rifle team in years; first civilian team in every rifle team match; nine out of the first ten places in the All-Around Pistol and Revolver Aggregate, including first; also, first place in the All-Around Rifle and Pistol Championship, and first in the Short Range Individual. There may have been others, but it remains that we took our toll. Therefore, it may prove interesting to look over some of the outstanding scores made out here.

In the January shoot of the Los Angeles Police, M. E. Wheeler made the very fine score of 291-300 over the National Match Course with the .22 Woodsman, his scores being 92 at fifty yards, 99 timed fire and 100 rapid, which will be an exceptionally hard record to outrank, at any rate.

In the February shoot of the San Diego Police Revolver Club, a new aggregate score of 845-900 was made by H. J. Adams, Jr. This course consists of the National Match Course fired with the .22, .38, and the .45. His scores in this competition were 285 with the .22, 284 with the .38, and 276 with the .45.

It remained for J. J. Engebrecht to cap the climax in the February shoot at Los Angeles. When he got off to a mediocre start in the .22 and .38 matches, Jake threw caution to the winds, and started the National Match Course, using the .45, with a 96 at 50 yards. In his timed fired string he let an eight slip out, totaling 97, and a 96 rapid made a grand total of 289-300. This ties the recognized record over the course with the .38 revolver, and is a new record by many points when the automatic, alone, is considered.

California is again preparing for the Nationals by shooting the National Course with all three weapons in both Los Angeles and San Diego every month. All the shooting is done on disappearing targets, which appear or disappear in the time of one second—H. J. ADAMS, JR.

GENEROUS PRIZES PROVIDED FOR HUDSON VALLEY SHOOT

THE Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Rifle Club will hold its Sixth Annual Hudson Valley Small Bore Championship May 16th and 17th at their range on Route 55, near that city. The entire morning of May 16 will be devoted to re-entry shooting at 50, 100 and 200 yards, followed in the afternoon by firing of the Preliminary Iron Sight and Any Sight Dewar Matches as well as an Any Sight 200 yard match. An Aggregate will be offered for the Any Sight matches.

Sunday's program includes firing of the Hudson Valley Championship, the P. R. C. Dewar and the Hudson Valley Wimbledon with several options. Fifty dollars will be provided as added money for the Aggregate of the Championship and the P. R. C. Dewar. In addition to this added money 50% of the entry will be returned to the shooters on a classification basis. The winner of this event also acquires possession of the Zorn Trophy for one year.

The Hudson Valley Championship is an any sight event—20 shots at 50, 20 at 100 and 20 at 200 yards. Custody of the Waterman Cup for one year is awarded the winner, with medals to the first three and fifty per cent of the entry fees returned as cash prizes.

To the winner of the Wimbledon is awarded custody of the Westchester Trading Post Trophy for one year with medals awarded to the first three. Fifty percent of the entry fees will be returned as cash prizes. Permanent possession of the cup will be awarded to the winner who first wins it twice, not necessarily in succession.

The P. R. C. Dewar carries a cup, medals and similar money prizes.

With the Motto of "The Best Shoot in the Valley" in mind, the club tries to conduct the competition in the most efficient, impartial and friendly manner.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA SHOOT

THE Annual Tournament of the Southern Minnesota Rifle League was held in the Regimental Armory at Owatonna, Minnesota, on April 2, 1936. A record turnout of 111 shooters was on hand for the meet. Competition was on an individual basis and the shooters were classed either A, B, or C. Classification was based on averages compiled by the shooters in the regular league schedule of 18 matches. Firing was over the regular league match course consisting of 10 shots at each position; N. R. A. rules prevailing. Ten medals were awarded to the ten high scorers in each class.

Carl Frank copped first in Class A, with 389 points out of the 400 possible. C. Jackson, of Zumbrota, placed second with

385, and L. E. Wood, of Austin, was third with 382.

Emil Bjoraker, of Owatonna, led the Class B shooters with 384 and was followed by B. Roebuck, of Austin, with 378, and G. Vosburgh, of Owatonna, who scored 377.

I. Howery, of Rochester, copped first in Class C with 365. F. Fohler, of the Kasson Club, placed second with 365 and was followed by W. Ossendorf, of Owatonna, who scored 364.

Medal awards were made immediately after the match for the tournament and also for the high season averages. O. Anderson copped the individual Grand Aggregate average for the full season schedule of 18 matches with 389. Mr. Anderson shoots with the Owatonna Civilian Club. C. Frank, of Rochester, was second with 386. Medal awards were made for the 5 high in each class and also for the high position averages in each class, and many shooters went home with a bit of shiny hardware to show for their season's efforts.—L. E. Wood, *President*,

Colonel Hu B. Myers

THOUSANDS of riflemen from Maine to Hawaii will learn with sincere regret of the death in New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 30th, of Colonel Hu B. Myers, U. S. A., retired

Colonel Myers was one of the most popular Executive Officers who ever supervised the National Matches. He was respected, admired and personally liked by every competitor, match official and enlisted man who attended or served at Camp Perry during his years of duty as Executive Officer. Broadminded and jovial, friendly and courteous, he nevertheless exercised a leadership and discipline which gave to the matches a smooth running efficiency that marked the man as an executive of unsurpassed ability.

Colonel Myers entered the Service as a Captain, 1st Tennessee Infantry, on May 21, 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War. He served with the 37th U. S. Infantry from July 5, 1899, until June 30, 1901. At that time he accepted a commission in the Regular Army as 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry and served as a Cavalryman until his voluntary retirement on 30 years service May 15, 1930. He held the Distinguished Service Cross for services as assistant chief of staff and chief of staff of the 2nd Division A. E. F. and the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against the enemy in the Champagne sector during the World War.

Colonel Myers' interest in rifle and pistol shooting was not only the interest of the professional soldier but was also the interest of the sportsman hunter and tar-

get shooter. It was this dual interest in the game which enabled him to conduct the National Matches in a manner so satisfactory to both the military and civilian shooters.

Always keenly interested in the development of the Police School and matches at Camp Perry, he assumed the duties of Police Commissioner in New Orleans immediately upon retirement from the active list of the Army. Later he was appointed State Commissioner of Public Parks and Lands for Louisiana which enabled him to maintain his contacts with the sportsmen and guns which were his primary interest. It was this position which he held at the time of his death.

Six months' illness caused by high blood pressure and severe enlargement of the heart ended in a brain hemorrhage which caused his death at the age of sixty.

We regret the loss of a sincere friend, a fine executive and a splendid officer and sportsman.—C. B. L.

NATIONAL MATCHES

WE had anticipated publishing in this issue general information regarding the 1936 National Matches. But as we go to press the War Department Appropriation Bill is still in Congress awaiting final action of Senate and House Conferees. For this reason no definite information about the meet is yet available.

As previously stated funds for conduct of the matches are included in the War Department Appropriation Bill. This Bill, as approved by the House, carries an appropriation of \$400,000 for the matches. However, the Senate when considering the War Bill raised this item to \$500,000, the amount needed to conduct the shoot on the same basis as in 1931.

The Bill is now in the hands of Senate and House Conferees who are charged with ironing out such differences. Final Congressional action on the bill is expected before the end of April.

Col. J. L. Benedict has been appointed Executive Officer of the matches and it is expected that the National Board will meet early in May to draw up rules and regulations to govern the meet.

August 23 to September 13 are the tentative dates and the shoot, of course, will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio. Detailed information as it becomes available will be published in the RIFLEMAN.

Guns vs. Bandits

Aged Storekeeper Again Gets His Man

STEEBENVILLE, O., Jan. 26 (A.P.).—Lester Downing, 29, of Alliance, died last night, the second man in five years shot fatally in a robbery attempt on Roscoe Smith's store at Bergholz.

Sheriff Ray Long said Smith, 75, shot Downing last Tuesday when Downing and another man entered the store bent on robbery. The other man, registered as Nelson Steven, 44, is held under \$2,500 bond.

Smith shot and killed Richard Johnson under similar circumstances in 1931.

Sullivan Law "on Carpet"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12 (U.P.).—The "Sullivan law" of New York State, which provides heavy penalties for anyone possessing or carrying a gun without a permit, will be examined in detail by the Senate Munitions Committee.

The committee, it was understood, will undertake to trace armament from the gangster through retailer, wholesaler, and to its source. An effort also will be made to show that state laws designed to prevent illegal possession of guns are ineffective and easily evaded.

Investigators would not reveal a complete list of witnesses, but it was understood that Acting Sergeant Henry F. Butts, ballistics expert of the New York City Police Department, would be asked to tell how criminals obtain weapons despite the drastic state law.

The committee planned to begin an inquiry on Monday into the source of weapons found in possession of Cuban revolutionists.

Follow-thru Needed When "Bottling" Crooks

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (A.P.).—When the mustached, dapper little gunman tried to hold up Milkman George Goralski, his intended victim bounced a milk bottle off his head. Twenty minutes later the little gunman tried Milkman Frank W. Chapp. Chapp hit him with a bottle of cream. Milkman Paul Mueller, encountered half an hour after that, tendered \$40 with one hand, reached for a bottle with the other.

The bruised little gunman shot him in the leg.

Convict on Parole Critically Shot

PEKIN, Ill. (Star) Feb. 20.—The expert marksmanship of 70-year-old George Slone, Sr., today had resulted in two bandits being wounded, one critically, after they had held up the Texaco filling station at Second Street and Broadway here last night.

Clark Tracy, 31, of Peoria, who is in the Pekin Hospital with bullet wounds in his spine and groin, and was reported to be near death, was sent to Joliet penitentiary April 26, 1930, from McLean County for burglary, police records show. He was sentenced to serve one year to life, but was paroled May 8, 1931, and later discharged as a parolee. He lived with his brother at 431 Meyer Avenue, Peoria.

Bandit Slain by Grocer Solves 50 Robberies

Police today sought to identify a bandit slain last night in an attempted robbery of a grocery at 6204 Irving Park Boulevard by the owner, August Maurin, 40 years old.

The killing of the bandit broke up a partnership of two gunmen who have committed more than fifty robberies on the northwest side in the last two months, according to the Irving Park police. The second bandit escaped last night.—(Chicago Daily News.)

Citizen Urges Bounty on Bandits

A bounty on the lives of stickup men is the idea of Harry Hibbe, gun-toting druggist of 3658 North Pulaski Road, Chicago.

Mr. Hibbe, a slim man of 50 years, is still battling a thousand, with a record of having been held up eleven times in seven years. Several bullets have crashed through his modest shop during that time,

netting two dead bandits and two wounded.

"That's one that missed me," remarked Mr. Hibbe today, pointing to a hole in the wall. "I have been lucky, but I do know how to handle a gun. Always have."

Recalling the last holdup in the place, only a month ago, Mr. Hibbe adjusted his glasses and said:

"He got away with a little money. But at least I have one to my credit. I killed him outright when he came in here seven years ago. Another one died on a hospital table."

"I received several threatening letters at the time, but I don't pay much attention to that kind of thing."

The druggist mixed himself a glass of soda water and resumed.

"I don't have any sympathy for people who will come into a man's place and take by force what he has earned. I never go to showups. Only if they (the stickup men) are being shown up on slabs. Easy money guys, that's what they are."

The homespun vigilante, who has spent all of his fifty years in Chicago, offered this advice to storekeepers who are bothered by the same type of customer:

"Keep a cool head. That's it. Brainwork and a cool head, a gun, and, well—nerve, and you have nothing to fear."

Mr. Hibbe added that when he owned a drug store at 3201 North Kedzie Avenue before 1915, "None of this stuff happened in those days."—(Chicago Daily News.)

Gunman Near Death—Career Near End

The career of Emmet "Three-fingered" Snyder, bandit, gunman and accused murderer of a southern Indiana deputy sheriff, was believed near an end Friday night in a Newport, Ky., hospital where Snyder was found in a corridor with a bullet hole through his body.

Detective William Holland of the Newport police, who is familiar with Snyder's record and who identified him Friday night, told The Courier-Journal he did not believe the bandit would recover.

Holland said he understood Snyder was shot during a holdup Friday morning at Dayton, Ohio, and believed he was brought to the Newport hospital by a confederate.—(Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal.)

Banker Again Cuts Down Bandit

Veteran of two previous shooting affairs with bandits, A. R. Collins, cashier of the Washington-Vineyard Street branch of the Bank of America, shot from the hip yesterday to wound and capture a gunman apparently intent on locking Collins and a co-worker in a vault.

A bullet from the banker's pistol cut the bandit down as he sprinted for an exit as a patron interrupted the robbery which already had netted the man upward of \$1,000.

It was reported that Merritt has a police record dating from 1927 and that he has served terms in the reformatories at Preston and Ione, being on parole from the latter institution at this time.

Banker Collins was instrumental in the capture of two bandits in 1932 when he wounded one and disabled their automobile with a rifle following a holdup. In 1933 he shot at and missed a lone bandit. And in 1923 six gunmen escaped with plunder following a robbery that included Collins as one of the victims.—(Los Angeles Times.)

Jersey Prosecutor "Rusty" on Law

Prosecutor Wachenfeld, speaking before the Newark Exchange Club January 23, blamed lack of federal legislation for the continuance of sales of firearms in New Jersey.

"There is a crying need for such legislation," Wachenfeld said. "I understand there is some strong lobbying by representatives of ammunition interests. After every crime conference the last three years resolutions were adopted and dispatched to Washington. But there was no result."

"The lack of legislation prohibiting mail order houses from sending guns here nullifies completely our efforts to check the sales of guns. If I need a gun all I have to do is sit down and write a check, mail it and Uncle Sam brings the gun to my very door."

Fortunately for Prosecutor Wachenfeld, none of his listeners arose to remind the lawyer that his "efforts" were not "completely nullified." Perhaps, like the prosecutor himself, everyone present was ignorant of the fact that there already exists a federal law forbidding shipment of pistols and revolvers thru the mails.

HOW THE SULLIVAN LAW WORKS

Editor's Note: Here is a letter from an N. R. A. member in Brooklyn in which he wastes no words in pointing out how The Sullivan Law works. The letter:

IT IS with the greatest of difficulty that I restrain myself from cursing, roaring and tearing the roof off the building. I put in an application with the Police Department for a pistol permit and I have been refused. It took them two months to make up their minds to disapprove my application.

None of my references have been questioned. Nobody has been down to my office to see if I am Treasurer of a legitimate concern, they haven't tried to verify the fact that I have lived and worked in this neighborhood all my life. They just disapproved my application because I didn't smile in my pictures, I guess.

Gentlemen, I am calling for your aid. I am a legitimate business man in the finance business. I am a sportsman and have an inherent love for guns. I have won medals, been a member of the C. M. T. C. for two years, and I can handle a gun. I am treasurer of this company and it is my duty to handle large sums of money and deposit them at the end of the day. I have never been arrested in my life. I can submit an unlimited number of character witnesses as well as business references. My bank will vouch for my responsibility and personal and business integrity.

It is a ridiculous system of society which allows thieves to get all the pistols, gas bombs, machine guns, etc., with very little difficulty but stops an honest citizen from getting a pistol to protect himself and his interests from our modern highly organized crime.

You would almost think that criminal lords have such powers that they have issued instructions to the New York Police Department to refuse permits for pistols to all legitimate citizens, so that robbing will not be such a hazardous occupation. They'll soon be creating a *Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Thieves and Robbers*, here in New York.

BANK INDIVIDUAL SLOW FIRE MATCH

(26 Entries)

Bulletin 43	
1. B. B. Berrie, Providence, R. I.	186
2. K. H. Ohr, San Francisco, Calif.	170
3. A. L. Wilson, Okla. City, Okla.	170
4. Geo. Knight, Buffalo, N. Y.	169
5. F. J. Doyle, Providence, R. I.	168
6. H. A. Wilber, Providence, R. I.	167
7. R. Cathcart, San Francisco, Calif.	164

TYRO PRONE MATCH—50 FEET

(36 Entries)

Bulletin 44	
1. Max Bretschneider, Kansas City, Mo.	400
2. Alma Hill, Glenside, Penna.	398
3. J. Smethers, Kansas City, Mo.	398
4. George Sawyer, Queens Village, N. Y.	397
5. G. Kaufman, Detroit, Mich.	397
6. Jule Leiwke, St. Louis, Mo.	397
7. L. Diefenbach, Park Ridge, Ill.	397

TYRO KNEELING MATCH—50 FEET

(7 Entries)

Bulletin 45	
1. L. Ferguson, E. Grand Forks, Minn.	388
2. H. Neal Allen, Afton, N. Y.	374
3. Bud Prins, Holland, Michigan	373

INDIVIDUAL PRONE MATCH—50 FEET

(67 Entries)

Bulletin 46	
1. Geo. Widger, Ione, Wash.	400+310 bulls
2. Lewis Bulgrin, Owen, Wisc.	400+228 bulls
3. Mark R. M. Gwilliam, Bloomfield, N. J.	400+119 bulls
4. W. Frederici, Ft. Clinton, Ohio	400+119 bulls
5. B. Chambers, Los Angeles, Calif.	400+109 bulls
6. E. Shetter, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	400+ 76 bulls
7. Harold Kent, Lawrence, Mass.	400+ 74 bulls
8. Eugene Ludlow, Penn Yan, N. Y.	400+ 67 bulls
9. Tom Hicks, Lonoke, Ark.	400+ 17 bulls
10. John Kershnik, Rock Springs, Wyo.	400+ 14 bulls

INDIVIDUAL PRONE MATCH—75 FEET

(25 Entries)

Bulletin 47	
1. Lew Mason, Aurora, Ill.	400+100 bulls
2. Mark R. M. Gwilliam, Bloomfield, N. J.	400+ 56 bulls
3. Harold Kent, Lawrence, Mass.	400+ 47 bulls
4. Tom Hicks, Lonoke, Ark.	400+ 41 bulls
5. Lewis Bulgrin, Owen, Wisc.	400+ 19 bulls

INDIVIDUAL SITTING MATCH—50 FEET

(25 Entries)

Bulletin 48	
1. J. Wark, Buffalo, N. Y.	398
2. Lewis Bulgrin, Owen, Wisc.	397
3. Albert Quam, Whitefish, Mont.	397
4. Emmet Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.	395
5. J. J. Wilson, Helena, Mont.	395

INDIVIDUAL SITTING MATCH—75 FEET

(10 Entries)

Bulletin 49	
1. I. A. Mac Kellar, Des Moines, Iowa	399
2. Lewis Bulgrin, Owen, Wisc.	397
3. Tom Hicks, Lonoke, Ark.	396
4. Hugh Gray, McMechen, W. Va.	395
5. Lew Mason, Aurora, Illinois	395

TYRO RIFLE TEAM MATCH—50 FEET

(7 Entries)

Bulletin 50	
1. City College Rifle Club, New York, New York	1476
2. Richmond Hill Rifle Club, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.	1467
3. Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.	1454

SCORES AND MEDAL WINNERS
N. R. A. GALLERY MATCHES
SECOND SERIES

INDIVIDUAL MILITARY SCHOOL MATCH

(42 Entries)

Bulletin 51	
1. Louis Rehr, Culver, Ind.	577
2. Scott Peddie, Claremore, Okla.	570
3. Claude Birkett, Culver, Ind.	569
4. G. J. Grubitz, Roswell, N. Mex.	568
5. L. R. Kellam, Culver, Ind.	565
6. Webster Calvin, Jr., Culver, Ind.	564
7. C. L. Belden, Boonville, Mo.	561
8. T. Braniff, Roswell, N. Mex.	560
9. Wm. Hamilton, Culver, Ind.	560
10. Wm. Oberlin, Culver, Ind.	557

SCHOLASTIC TYRO TEAM MATCH

(6 Entries)

Bulletin 52	
1. Stadium High School, Takoma, Wash.	1479
2. Valley Stream Central High, Long Island, N. Y.	1470

FRESHMAN TEAM MATCH

(6 Entries)

Bulletin 53	
1. United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland	2730
2. Univ. of Maryland Freshman Team, College Park, Maryland	2716

COLLEGE WOMEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

(9 Entries)

Bulletin 54	
1. Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Penna.	2978
2. University of Vermont Team No. 1, Burlington, Vermont	2955
3. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	2955

.22 TYRO SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—50 FEET

(8 Entries)

Bulletin 55	
1. Morton Riegel, Stockdale, Ohio	344
2. D. J. Roberts, Staten Island, N. Y.	331
3. Glenn Phillips, Minneapolis, Minn.	316

.22 TYRO SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—20 YARDS

(6 Entries)

Bulletin 56	
1. Wallace Breitman, New York, N. Y.	345
2. Marian Breitman, New York, N. Y.	339
3. D. V. Roberts, Staten Island, N. Y.	339

POLICE SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH

(12 Entries)

Bulletin 57	
1. D. A. Thimmesch, Albia, Iowa	364
2. John Cochrane, Chicago, Ill.	355
3. Chris Boylboll, Muskegon, Mich.	355
4. Clarence Norris, Chicago, Ill.	341
5. George Lemaster, Detroit, Mich.	340
6. Edward Culklin, Boston, Mass.	339
7. Wm. Synarski, Amsterdam, N. Y.	335
8. Earle Rowe, College Point, N. Y.	334
9. Lloyd Praedel, Detroit, Mich.	326
10. Eugene Coleman, Medford, Mass.	312

.22 PISTOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—20 YARDS

(3 Entries)

Bulletin 58	
1. The Olympic Club, San Francisco, California	1379
2. Tank Rifle & Pistol Club, Fort Benning, Georgia	1344

BANK TEAM MATCH

(9 Entries)

Bulletin 59	
1. The Savings Bank of New London, New London, Connecticut	1063
2. Providence Inst. for Savings, Team 1, Providence, R. I.	1060
3. First Nat'l Bank & Trust Company, Team 1, Minneapolis, Minn.	1036

NATIONAL COMPANY TEAM MATCH

(224 Entries)

Bulletin 60	
1. Co. "E" 144th Inf., Dallas, Texas	1886
2. Co. "B" 129th Inf., Streator, Ill.	1875
3. Co. "F" 122nd Inf., Atlanta, Ga.	1873

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH

(37 Entries)

Bulletin 61	
1. 9th Inf. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3775
2. 122nd Inf., Atlanta, Ga.	3767
3. 155th Inf., Clarksdale, Miss.	3742

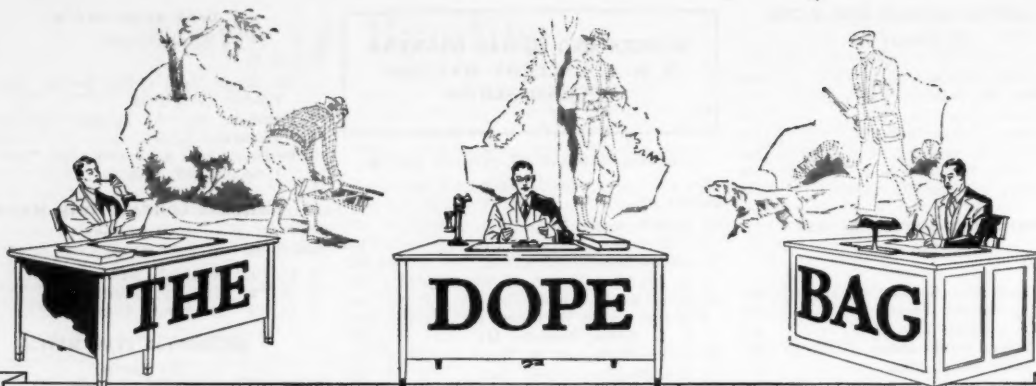
CARNEGIE TECH IS NEW INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPION

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY is the new National Inter-collegiate rifle team champion for 1936. The famed Pittsburgh institution annexed the honor when its team of five carefully coached experts outshot a field of thirty-eight College teams in the Annual College Team Championship held Saturday, April 4. The teams met in sectional shoulder to shoulder competition at centrally located cities throughout the East and Midwest.

Shooting the college course of 10 shots prone, kneeling and strictly standing, Tech's five man team (all scores to count) turned in the excellent total of 1372. This was two points more than was registered by the runner-up, Navy, 1935 title winner. Navy holds the present record score of 1388, made last year. University of Minnesota placed third on a score of 1363, closely followed by George Washington University, score 1359, and Lehigh University, of Bethlehem, Pa., 1358.

The Annual College Meet arranged by N. R. A. and conducted under immediate supervision of the Association, consisted of five separate shoots, with identical firing conditions prevailing at all matches. The winning Tech Institution was host to teams in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, while other sectional matches were being fired simultaneously at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, and at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

For two months prior to holding of the big match, the college teams had engaged in a series of weekly N. R. A. league matches, conducted on the postal plan. The 1936 indoor college season was fittingly brought to a close by firing these matches.



A FREE SERVICE TO TARGET, BIG GAME AND FIELD SHOTS—ALL QUESTIONS ANSWERED DIRECTLY BY MAIL
EVERY CARE IS USED IN COLLECTING DATA FOR QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BUT NO RESPONSIBILITY IS ASSUMED FOR ANY ACCIDENT WHICH MAY OCCUR

Conducted by F. C. Ness

Velocity Recording By Radio

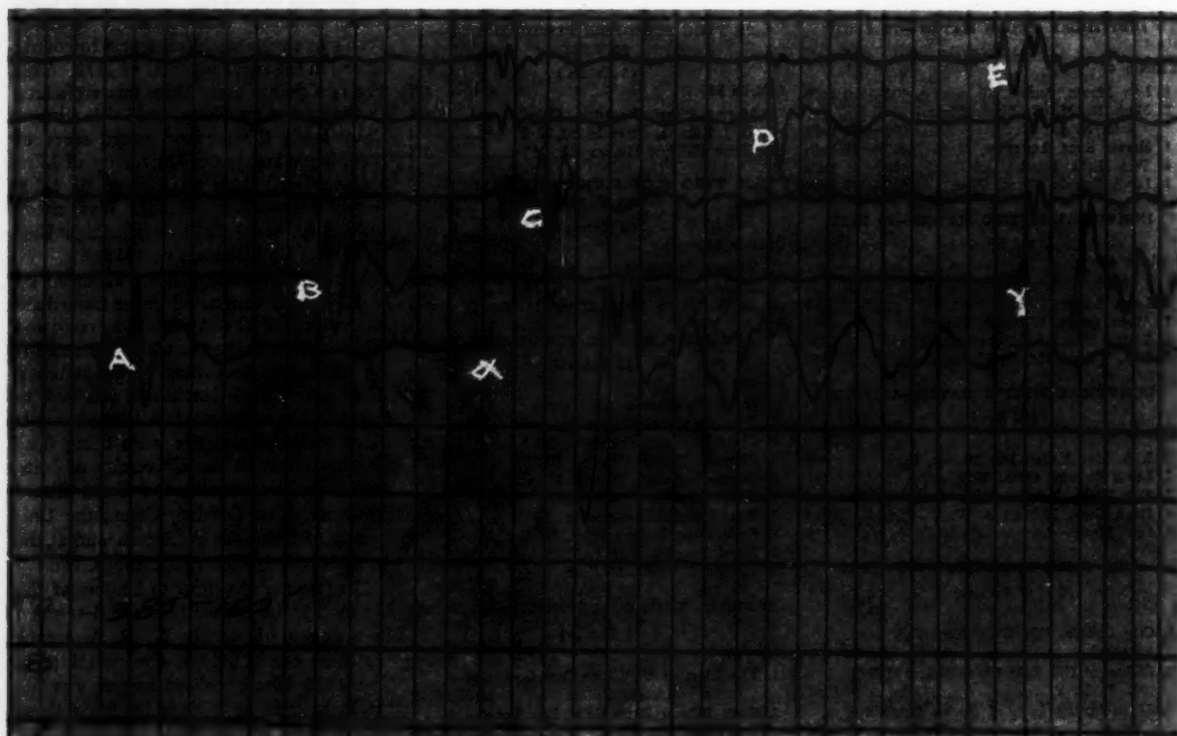
AEROPLANES are able to hear each other through a fog, ships hear each other through the opze and slime on the bottom of the sea; why not hear a bullet's flight through the air and mark its passage point by point?

A short time ago it was my pleasure to conduct a set of velocity tests in just such a manner. The apparatus was contained in a truck, a wire cable was laid out along

the ground to a distance of a thousand feet and at each two hundred feet was a station containing a microphone. I sat on the ground about two hundred feet from the first microphone. I shot at nothing and I hit nothing, just shot close to the microphones, perhaps four or five feet from them. In three minutes time we were able to see a photographic record of the TIME that it took for the bullet to pass

each microphone. This is the sum and substance of what was done. Fourteen different tests with three .220 Swift loads and one .30-30 load were made.

The above described apparatus is a self-contained, patented unit mounted on a truck and valued at about ten thousand dollars. It is in daily use, the nature of which is far separated from that of ballistic purposes. It is my sincere regret that



the names of the "Boys" who own and operate this apparatus must remain a secret.

A short time later we set up the apparatus down a country road. After we had laid the apparatus out, the "Boys" who were operating it suddenly made exclamations of disgust. In the field about five hundred yards away a "30 Caterpillar" was chugging away at a plowing job. It sounded like one cylinder was missing. I will mention this again later. The "Boys" said that the instruments would pick up not only the sound of the engine, but also the ground shake and that it would be recorded with our velocity test. A peek at the indicating instruments showed this to be true. Instead of going to another place for our set-up, we waited until the engine had reached the other end of the field.

Herewith is shown a photograph of the record of a .220 Swift cartridge loaded

with a 56-grain W. & S. DS-8 bullet. The lines with the breaks in them indicate the electrical circuit which took a picture of what the microphones heard. The evenly spaced straight lines across these were made by the shutter of a camera that was governed by clock-work accurate to within one minute in one week. These lines are printed at the exact rate of one hundred per second; therefore, the lines are exactly one one-hundredth of a second apart. On the original photographic paper, these lines are at a distance of about one-quarter inch apart; an eye that is able to make ten prone bull's eyes in a row, can easily estimate a quarter inch into tenths; so we have hundredths of a second estimated into tenths; the result is thousandths of a second.

You will note the break in the first line marked at A, this is the first microphone, and the muzzle of my gun was one hundred and eighty feet away. Now note the

break in the second line marked at B, this is the second microphone and was exactly two hundred feet from the first microphone. Similarly, C, D, and E represent the next three microphones each one two hundred feet further on. I will explain the break at C later. Counting the lines between A and B we find exactly six. The break caused by the microphone at these two stations so happened exactly on the time lines.

Knowing that the distance from A to B is two hundred feet and knowing that the elapsed time of the bullet's flight over this two hundred feet is exactly sixty thousandths of a second; dividing the distance, two hundred feet, by the time, sixty thousandths seconds, gives us an average velocity between the two points of 3330 feet per second.

It is permissible to assume that this average velocity would take place at about half way the distance between the two

TIME OF FLIGHT AND AVERAGE VELOCITY

By J. B. Swany

Time indicated from Point to preceding Point

Average Velocity is indicated from Point to preceding Point

R'd. No.	Bullet	0'	20'	100'	180'	300'	380'	500'	580'	700'	780'	900'	980'	0' to 900'	Sound over 800'	
1	DS-8 55 gr.	Not timed over 180 ft.			1st mike		.060 3330		.066 3030		.073 2740		.081 2465		.705 1136	5 Mikes 200 ft. apart Sound velocity recorded simultaneously with bullet velocity Temp. 24° C. 0' to 7-mile 12 o'clock Wind.
2	"	"	"	"	"		.060 3330		.0655 3050		.0715 2800		.079 2530		.705 1136	
3	"	Wire at Muzzle		.028 3570		.058 3880		.062 3225		.068 2940		.076 2635		.292 3100	.712 1123	{ Not a true picture from 0' to 100' because of direct contact at muzzle wire, and air wash contact at 100'. Bal- ance true.
4	"	"		.028 3570		.059 3450		.063 3170		.070 2855		.076 2635		.296 3040	.713 1120	
5	S-5 55 gr.	Not timed over 180 ft.			1st mike		.061 3275		.068 3275		.074 2700		.081 2465		.706 1132	{ Note No. 5 starts faster then goes slower and finally goes faster than No. 6 which starts slower, then faster, then slower.
6	"	"	"	"	"		.062 3220		.067 2980		.074 2700		.082 2440		.706 1132	
7	"	Wire at Muzzle		.029 3450		.060 3330		.064 3130		.072 2780		.080 2500		.305 2950	.716 1118	{ No. 8 also faster at start and finish than No. 7 which is faster midway. Problem.
8	"	"		.029 3560		.059 3390		.065 3070		.071 2810		.080 2500		.303 2970	.714 1119	
9	OPE 46 gr.	Not timed over 180 ft.			1st mike		Mike dead		.137 2910		.093 2150		.115 1970		.710 1127	
10	"	"	"	"	"		.059 3390		.071 2810		.085 2350		.101 1980		.704 1139	{ No. 7 and 8 not true from 0' to 100', nor from 700' to 900', because of mix- ing of direct timing and air wash time, but true from 0' to 900' because of direct contact at both points.
11	"	Wire at Muzzle	.005 4000												.709 1129	
12	"	"			(200') .052 3850										.707 1130	
13	"	"		.026 3850		.056 3570	.069 2900	.069 2900		.082 2440		.103 1940		.335 2680	.711 1125	{ Not true from 0' to 100'. Balance true.
14	.30-30 165 gr.				(200') .104 1905		(400') .121 1650	(600') .161 1240	(800') .175 1140		(1000') .175 1140	(0-1000') .734 1360		.706 1132		{ Not true from 0' to 200'. Balance true.

points. This, of course, is not true, but it is close enough to assume so for all practical purposes. Do not mistake 3330 f.-s. as being muzzle velocity, it is not, it is practically the remaining velocity at practically three hundred feet from the muzzle.

Similarly, the elapsed time over the next two hundred feet, from B to C, took sixty thousandths of a second plus six tenths of a space further on to where the bullet's break actually occurred; this gives a total of sixty-six thousandths of a second, giving an average velocity of 3030 feet per second over the next two hundred feet, or practically five hundred feet from the muzzle.

You will note that the break C occurred in the middle of some other sort of a break. Now look down to the point X below C. The same microphone that an instant ago heard the BULLET go by it at point A, now at point X hears the report of the RIFLE. To the left of the point C, and straight across in all the other circuits, is recorded the influence of this sound disturbance by the other microphones indicated by the much smaller breaks, and it is in the middle of one of these disturbances that the plainly marked bullet disturbance, C, took place.

Now you will note a break at the point Y. This is the same microphone that an instant before registered the bullet's passage at B. The points X and Y give us a record of the VELOCITY OF SOUND, taken simultaneously with the bullet's velocity. Counting the elapsed time from point X to point Y we find it to be .177 of a second. Again dividing this time, .177, into two hundred feet, the distance, we have as an answer 1133 feet per second, which is the velocity of sound.

The temperature at this particular time was 24 degrees centigrade; therefore, a correction of forty-eight feet per second must be added to 1089 feet per second, which is the velocity of sound in still air at zero degrees centigrade. This gives us 1137 feet per second, the correct velocity for sound at 24 degrees centigrade. Throughout these tests we had a wind ranging from zero to ten feet per second which accounts for that difference of four feet.

Knowing the velocity of sound, and finding that our instruments, with the necessary applied corrections, are able to record this sound velocity correctly; it is most reasonable and logical to conclude that the velocity of the bullet is also correct, the one checks the other.

Those other lines in the photograph could have represented another thousand feet with microphones two hundred feet apart. In fact, a line could be extended out to any range and microphones set up

at any distance apart and the complete trajectory of the bullet's flight recorded. We can therefore know ONE bullet's flight as it wiggles and waggles through the air from the trigger to the target no matter how far distant, and at as many places in between as we wish to put microphones. Tracing one bullet's course through the air apparently shows that it does cut a caper or two of rather incredulous character and this may well be a field for new investigation.

Returning to the "30-Caterpillar" with the cylinder that was missing. This engine was turning over at the rate of about 800 RPM and it was a four-cycle motor. Therefore, we were hearing about four hundred explosions per minute or about seven explosions a second; one explosion being so light as to appear almost missing. When the Caterpillar was within two or three hundred yards of us the record of this missing was taken and recorded by our apparatus. This missing cylinder recorded itself by not being able to make itself heard so plainly by the microphone; which in turn, gave less of a deflection to the recording apparatus at the rate of once to about .588 seconds. Therefore the speed at which the motor was running was 816 RPM. I mention this to show the various possibilities.

A curve of the flight of two bullets, both as identical as I could make them and loaded as identically, show the following most interesting result:

	Muzzle	400 ft.	600 ft.	750 ft.	1000 ft.
#1	3890	3340	3030	2880	2540
#2	3800	3340	3070	2880	2480

Note how a bullet with a faster M.V. is overtaken at seven hundred and fifty feet by one of a slower M.V., to again regain its precedent at one thousand feet. It will be most interesting to discover why.—J. B. SWEANY.

NOTE: As an explanation and a warning observe the following comments. J. B. Sweany is an expert mechanic and an exceptionally well qualified experimenter who fully merits the space I have allotted him in these columns from time to time. I recommend his expert services on chambering, breeching and remodeling rifles for the .220 Swift caliber as well as his design and workmanship on loading sets and bullets for this caliber on which he ranks first in my estimation. However, I do not recommend his services to any shooter who is unwilling to wait patiently month after month for delivery. Sweany's jobs are worth their entire cost, but to get the advantage of his skill and knowledge great patience is necessary as the long delay is inevitable. Sweany is strictly honest but his failure to write and explain the continual delays is exasperating to many.

Since Sweany does not advertise, it is easy to forgive his omissions on service and correspondence. He has been working desperately hard to perfect his methods which are at last bearing fruit, as he can now turn out a complete job on a .220-Swift rifle in about 12

hours. One of his virtues has been a major cause of the delay in his delivery service, and that is the insistence on accuracy and near-perfection. He will not turn out a single poor job.

All the little handicapping wrinkles now have been successfully ironed out, and Sweany is catching up on back orders rapidly and should soon be ready to advertise his work. At that time he will be able to guarantee a reasonable job-time and date of delivery. I am glad to have this assurance from him because everyone who has been lucky enough to receive a Sweany .220 Swift outfit has the highest praise for it.—F. C. N.

EXTENSION RECEIVER SIGHTS

SMALL-BORE shooters now are pretty well taken care of in the matter of extended-base receiver sights. There is that good Goss which paved the way for the Vaver and the new Lyman No. 52 peep sight, which latter make at last has caught up with the other two. In one respect it has gone beyond the others, because its extension arm is adjustable for length.

The new Lyman is a very good receiver sight in other respects and a very stable one, except in the very last notch (for extreme extension) which, however, very few shooters will require. Barr and I both use the third notch from the forward end and that brings the sight against our face in prone position.

Lyman has not sent us one as yet for trial but we have been using one on our heavy-barrel 52 Winchester and like it. Down in St. Petersburg, Charley Hamby was using one in the mid-winter matches with quite some success, and he was good enough to send it up for our test. Charley found even the shortest extension was too long for his comfort. Measuring from the rear edge of the base dovetail he needs only 2 7/8 inches rearward extension, while the shortest extension adjustment of the Lyman arm is 3-15/16 inches.

This is a feature which might well be borne in mind by each shooter who contemplates buying any sight with an arm designed for bringing back the aperture to the eye. Some find any extension over 3 inches to be excessive in prone position and such shooters would have to use longer butt stocks or extension butts or buttplate cups to accommodate their well-forward eye position. In the spirit of helpfulness I measured a few of these sights in the same way for relative minimum lengths for the benefit of interested readers. I used the rear edge of the base dovetail which is a standard location on the 52 Winchester. Lyman properly quotes the distance from the front sight which is 34 inches with shortest adjustment and 34 3/4 inches with the longest extension.

My measurement as described with the Lyman arm pushed completely forward is 3-15/16 inches. For some shooters this

jams the sight against their thumb in any position, and in prone position the target disc above is pressed uncomfortably hard against their nose and brow. Now the only shorter extension sight I could find is the left-side short-extension Vaver on which the same relative measurement is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The Goss is longer, or $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and the right-side long-extension Vaver is the longest of all with a measurement of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Any of these extension sights, including the new Lyman 52, offers the advantage of being instantly removable without unlocking or changing adjustments. This to permit scope use or even to protect the extension rear sight by keeping it in the shooting kit at all times when off the firing line. All of them, including the new Lyman, have reversed threads so that windage and elevation adjustments are direct and even, or the same as scope sight adjustments. Such extension sights are necessary on the Stevens Walnut Hill target rifles. The single-shot M-417 and M-417 $\frac{1}{2}$ rifles have a long tang and an abnormal space between receiver and comb which makes regular receiver sights unsatisfactory, because of excessive distance between eye and aperture. The Goss and the new Lyman 52 extension sights are made for these good Stevens target rifles and perhaps the fine Vaver sight is too. I find the length of the Goss extension just right on our heavy-barrel M-417. All other remarks above concern the 52-W.

On our heavy-barrel 52-Winchester with high comb and high (Westchester) front-sight, I found the Goss best adapted for raising the sight line to conform with that of the scope. This is because the Goss is reversible and I merely had to move the back part which holds the aperture from its sub-level position to above level for the purpose. The only criticism I have ever heard about the Goss is that the Goss production and service is inadequate to meet the demand and avoid delay on orders. I understand new facilities have been found and that now this serious omission is rapidly being corrected.

The Vaver has appeared to fill this gap and now also we have the new No. 52 Lyman which leaves little to be desired. For the high-comb or scope-position the Lyman was not as satisfactory as the Goss. On the same gun we had no trouble at the short ranges, but at 200 yards we then had to begin near 50-minutes elevation on account of our high front sight. Adding 30 minutes for 200 yards seemed impractical, but we raised the slide 24 clicks beyond the bottom of the elevation scale and the lock still held the sight rigidly, or so it seemed. However, even with this extreme elevation our impact was from 29 inches to $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches below aim according to the cartridge used. Les-

mok loads landed four inches lower than our smokeless load. Precision AZ-34-BB grouped 10 shots into $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches and ten more into 4-11/16 inches in this 200-yard test.

TRYING SEVERAL NEW PISTOL STOCKS

AFTER some .22-caliber shooting with the Colt Ace we transferred various new stocks to the .45 National Match pistol for further trial at 50 yards with F. A. 1932 pistol ammunition.

The Larson Stocks

The latest pair came from C. W. Larson, Route 1, Box 75A, Salem, Oregon, for the Ace and the Colt Woodsman. Major Dean Hudnutt has a standard hunting-type Woodsman with ivory bead and the Larson grip enabled us to shoot scores of around 80 x 100, even with this light-barrel sidearm and unfavorable sights. Besides we were shooting on the difficult S. A. 50-foot target at a full 20-yard distance. These stocks are longer than standard and extend below, beyond the magazine, a removable back block being the means provided to permit removal of the magazine for the quick-fire stages.

I like the neat proportions of the Larson stocks and the high sloping thumb rest on the left stock. They have modified finger notches, but no palm rest or shelf on the bottom. On the Ace pistol the other pair felt equally good to me, and Barr has found a liking for them. Even when transferred to the .45 pistol he scored 75 at 50 yards with them. Of all thumb-rest stocks the Larson appear neatest to me, but on the .45 pistol they do not suit my grip as well as the equally neat King and Curt Beyer stocks.

The King "Handful" Grips

The smooth walnut stocks sold by D. W. King, San Francisco, California, are very neat and seem to suit my grip very well. They have no notches, shelves or thumb rests. Mine are very plain, but they are available in checkered style and of fancy selected wood at \$1.50 extra. These stocks have a slight, rounded flare at the bottom and an added fullness in front to assist in "keeping the muzzle down." Oddly enough, I can keep the barrel up better with these King stocks, which is contrary but helpful to me in thwarting a tendency toward low impacts at 50 yards. In the comparative tests I happened to get my highest score with these stocks on the .45 pistol, an 84 at 50 yards. Barr made his average score with the King grips, or 74.

The Stoeger Olympic Stocks

The big stocks of Stoeger make for the Colt pistol have generous proportions with

upper-left thumb-rest and lower-right palm-shelf and big finger notches between. Considerable fitting was required to suit our Ace pistol handle and we shot our average scores after all the bother. We are not favorably impressed by the rather ugly bulk of these stocks and our thumb does not fit into the thumb rest without some little jamming. There is plenty of wood, however, and a bit of work with a half-round file would improve it. The palm shelf suits us very well, except for objectionable bulk, and the finger notches are big enough to suit most hands.

On the .45 pistol I could do nothing creditable with these stocks at 50 yards, because I was unable to compensate for a tendency to shoot to the side of center. Barr, however, did better, getting a 72, but this was his lowest score that day.

Curt Beyer Stocks

The finest pistol stocks I possess are a pair made for my .45 National Match Colt by Curt Beyer of St. Louis, Missouri. They are beautifully made and checkered and very neat in shape, because instead of a thumb rest there is merely an unobtrusive swell and, likewise, a fullness at the bottom to supplant a palm-shelf. These stocks are designed for an equalization of the grip or hold and they serve this purpose extremely well. In fact, these Beyer stocks form the only grip which, in my experience, can be squeezed with the whole hand without disturbing the alignment of the sights. Because of this and their very fine appearance, I have adopted them as my favorites.

They were copied from Charley Hopkins' stocks, previously made for him by the same Curt Beyer. Now, Charley has a different paw and I made the mistake of getting my stocks too full, in view of my extremely short trigger reach. Even so, on my first trial I did better at 50 yards with the Beyer stocks than with others. On the second day Barr obtained his best scores with them at 50 yards, 75 and 80. I had difficulty in getting sufficient elevation at that range, finding a muzzle-dipping trouble. Should this tendency prove to be a uniform one, I shall merely have to file down my front sight.

Potter Thumb-Rest Stocks

A. D. Potter, Syracuse, New York, who makes an excellent complete reloading machine for the .45 A. C. P., also makes a very neat and economical left-side, thumb-rest stock for the .45 pistol. We have tried it and have mentioned it here before, but we are repeating because it represents bottom cost for anyone who wants a thumb-rest stock for the Ace or .45 pistol. Checkering and all, it costs only about \$2.00.

THE ALL-PURPOSE WHITE-X SIGHT

AT last we have found a combination front sight for all Smith & Wesson revolvers for all around use, indoors and outdoors on targets or game. It is done by the aid of ivory or Whitex which is whiter than ivory and better. Since last October we have been using it on our K-22 revolver with fine success. It is a wide steel front sight with imbedded strips of Whitex on both sides of the jet black undercut in the middle which forms a conventional Patridge-type sight when viewed through the square notch of the standard rear sight.

That Whitex on both sides of the middle is as white as anything can be without illumination, and it is not affected by oil, acetone, or other common organic elements. It cleans with an ordinary rubber eraser. Also that stuff appears to be molded right into the metal for durability. The black on white makes the aiming portion jet black by contrast which means it is an improvement even for target shooting. Moreover, that Whitex is always there with you anywhere in the field so that you constantly have a white background for your black target sights in game shooting. We found we could use these sights by car light in the late evening. In the field this Whitex sight is better defined than is any target sight against white paper.

For gallery work as a conventional silhouette-type sight the steel side strips holding the Whitex are removed. This leaves the conventional square post or wide blade sight with outer guards off on both sides. These parts are held in place to form one solid smooth-face unit (total width about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch) by a small screw which passes through the sight and both guards from the side. On any outdoor target range or in game shooting or even in the gallery with a light above or behind the shooter this Whitex sight gives better than normal sight-definition when used intact or completely assembled.

In the field its excellent definition will surprise all present users of the gold bead, ivory bead, Call-bead post or red post sights, and on the target range it will be again superior to any of these field sights as it equals the very best target sights in visibility and definition. No smoking or blacking is required on account of that excellent contrast or definition obtained from "jet black on pure white."

On our K-22 this Whitex sight has an aiming undercut $\frac{1}{2}$ oth of an inch wide which looks like any other properly designed target sight, only blacker and much clearer. We had some misgivings about finding it quickly enough in rapid fire. However, a box of our poorest mail-order

ammunition was fired in 5-shot strings in eight to nine seconds per string at 25 yards, and the group-sizes as well as our average 10-shot scores (85) proved each string was well-aimed.

Since then we have equipped the S. & W. .38-caliber K-Model and the Outdoorsman with these Whitex front sights, which are available in different widths to suit different eyes, barrel lengths and rear notches. Unfortunately, the designer has not been able to adapt them for Colt revolvers, which have adjustable front sights. He is R. J. Tappenhorn, 115 Crescent Court, Louisville, Ky.

BADGER SHEEPSKIN SCOPE CASE

L. E. BULGRIN, of the Badger Shooters Supply, Owen, Wisconsin, sent in a neat flat case of sheepskin for the Bausch & Lomb N. R. A. Model prismatic spotting scope. While not as substantial or rigid as the sole-leather case, it does afford good protection of this fifty-dollar instrument at low cost, the Badger costing less than one-fifth as much, or \$1.80 to N. R. A. members.

The wool and seams are inside, making it very neat, and the method of closing is equally so. The upper third part is split in the middle through the end, and it is closed with a Talon hookless fastener. These cases are also made for the big high-price spotting scopes, including the Fecker $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Lyman Targetspot, Unertl $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and Fecker $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. For these long, bulky telescope sights the Badger-case price is \$2.25 to N. R. A. members.

ZEISS BINOCULARS LIGHTER NOW

THE new Zeiss Featherweight Binoculars represent a weight reduction of 30% to 40%. For example the 8X Deltrintem which formerly weighed $23\frac{3}{4}$ ounces now weighs 14 ounces, and the 6X Silvamar which weighed $18\frac{3}{4}$ ounces now weighs 12 ounces in the Featherweight model. No change has been made in size or optical characteristics, the weight saving being due to a new-type light-weight metal. This is a gain for hunters especially those who have to climb. The other advantage is that these lighter full-size models can be held better, even by one hand. This is interesting to all sportsmen and it is good news to me.

NEW BAUSCH & LOMB ITEMS

SOME good news for binocular users comes from Roy Walker of B. & L. His firm is now marketing rubber eye-piece cups for binoculars at the very low

price of only 75 cents per pair. This is one-half the usual price for a quality product. These rubber cups also have a light guard on the outside to cut off those annoying rays from the side which sometimes interfere with perfect vision.

Another Bausch & Lomb item is the leather rain-guard which looks like the top of a sole-leather binocular case. This guard has loops for sliding on the neck strap. It is light and no handicap on the strap, but when a shower comes it is merely pulled down over the eye pieces and thus becomes an important and very useful gadget.

WE TRY THE .348-W AT 200

I USED the M-71 Winchester as issued except for smoking the gold bead with a match. I sat on our Badger Shooting Kit and rested my elbows on my knees. This was too high and less secure than my lower favorite sit. I used the 100-yard adjustment and the impact was a foot low at 200 yards. As near as I could hold elevation I held the top of the bead at 6 o'clock on the 8-inch black of the 50-yard pistol target.

After a few shots heat waves blurred that front sight, spoiling definition, and a cross wind gave me too much side wobble. The above explanation is to show that conditions were not ideal and appreciably inferior to those previously used at 100 yards to get good accuracy. Considering everything, however, results were good at 200 yards.

My first five shots measured 5-15/16 inches center to center. The next five, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The ten shots on the same target made a $10\frac{1}{2}$ -inch group. This was with the 150-grain load just received from the factory.

With the 200-grain bullet my first five made $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The next five, 13 inches. I expected a 21-inch group and was pleased, considering my unstable sit and that poor definition of the bead. I had raised the W.R.A. peep 4 clicks and this group went a half-foot high.

Barr tried it but couldn't get properly squatted, and he changed his mind, deciding to shoot from prone-rest. He rested his left hand, holding the forestock, on the Badger Shooting Kit, and tried five with the 150-grain bullet. His group went six inches high. He complained about inability to adequately define that bead and the bull, but he tried five more with the 200-grain bullet which landed $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches above aim.

Barr's first five (150 grain) made $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. His next five (200 grain), $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. His ten shots made a 10-inch group, which scored 74×100 on the 50-yard target.

Skeptical but encouraged I tried my first prone-rest shooting with the M-71, and used Barr's position. I fired five shots with the 200-grain bullet and the new impact was 11 inches above aim. The group was $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches which encouraged me to try 10 shots with the 150-grain load, same position. These ten shots measured $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches and scored 75×100 on the 50-yard pistol target direct.

I still believe this combination is accurate enough to warrant further shooting at this range (600 feet) with a telescope. After we mount the Wee-Weaver Special or Wollensak or \$10.50 Malcolm we will repeat and then report results to you again. I like this lever action but not as well as a good bolt action. I like the cartridge but not for long-range. That big flat-nose wastes speed too fast.

POTTER'S LATEST RELOADER

ON February 1st we wrote A. D. Potter, Syracuse, New York, choosing his .45 A.C.P. reloading tool for trial. We knew this caliber would give the machine a much harder job of proving itself than the .38 Special caliber, in which it is also available. Now we are glad we did that, because it is the best outfit we have tried for reloading the .45 A.C.P. fired case. Barr has been using it for reclaiming our brass in this caliber and his handloads shoot as well as the best factory loads we have tried at 50 yards. Potter says it will reload completely, from start to finish, 300 fired cases per hour, and I do not doubt him after trying the tool.

Barr used the inside bottom of the case as a stop and got good results as mentioned above with an extreme variation in seating depth or overall length of .008 inch. Last evening we took it down to my basement shop and played with it some more. This time we backed up the combination decapper-expander-stop and thus brought into play, as a stop, the bottom of the husky resizing die by letting it strike the holder plate on the base of the tool at the end of the down-stroke. This made the operation somewhat easier and the depth or extent of operation more positive for greater uniformity in sizing cases and seating bullets.

When going fast we would get an occasional buckled case or cartridge, but not more than one out of 80 to 100 reloads. This is on account of the excess power of the machine, necessary for properly handling .45 A.C.P. cases, which makes it impossible to "feel" the operation as with light tools and makes it difficult for the operator, when working fast, to stop his stroke after full pressure has been exerted on the handle. As .45-pistol shooters

know, some of the .45 A.C.P. cases are badly dented or bashed-in at the mouth when ejected from the Colt pistol. These the Potter expanding plug irons out perfectly, without hitch or hesitation. However, some cases are badly bulged on the side from uneven support and expansion in the pistol chamber. An occasional distorted case of this type comes through the machine sized unevenly or slightly dished in on one side.



POTTER DUPLEX RELOADING PRESS

The photograph will give a better idea of the tool than any written description. It shows one model machined for an auxiliary powder measure, which our sample did not have. We used my Ideal No. 6 powder measure clamped to the bench beside the tool. Fired cases were pushed into the left-side slot and the top handle was brought down and returned which decapped and resized the case in one operation. A pull on the bottom lever recapped the case. Old primers fall through the hollow base of the tool. New primers are automatically fed from the primer-magazine tube which projects above the tool, which is a "honey" for efficient arrangement and operation.

The prepared case is now removed and held under the powder measure and charged. We used 4.8 grains weight No. 5 (any charge from 4.7 to 5.1 grains weight makes a good load for the .45 pistol). The charged case is now pushed into the right-hand slot and another fired case is pushed into the left slot of the

holder plate. A bullet is set on top or in the mouth of the charged case on the right. The top handle is pulled forward and down, which seats the bullet and at the same time sizes and decaps the fired case. This process as described is repeated until the components or operators are exhausted.

The main vertical shaft is large and heavy as may be noted in the picture. It forms a real straightline guide as the solid operating head encircles and slides on it. Power is applied through a toggle. Alignment is adjustable at the top. Our sample has not varied a particle after reloading several hundred rounds. We found the top handle a bit short for best results and believe a longer one will be furnished on subsequent orders. Gunslik or graphite lubricant on the fired cases also facilitates operation of this as well as other powerful tools. The price is under \$30.00 without the powder measure.

THE D-E MOTO-TOOL

THIS motor-in-hand power tool is short, light and compact, but very sturdy. Its collet controls or tool locks are large knurled nuts or collars which can be loosened or tightened with the thumb and fingers. The speed given the various little grinders and great variety of other wheels is 20,000 r.p.m. on any 110 volt alternating or direct current. It has a good rubber cord and plug for power connection. It even has a cooling system and can be operated continuously without overheating. It is neat, well-made and durable and it costs less than \$10.00.

This low price, the convenient on-and-off switch and the light weight of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound are the big features to me. The very light weight of around 6 ounces is an advantage as it permits excellent control by the operator and a light, accurate touch and even a delicate touch perhaps impossible with larger and heavier tools.

That cooling fan is evidently a large one because the exhausted air can be felt as a breeze when it comes out of the slots in front. To try it for cooling efficiency I ground three large knives, six small blades and reshaped two broken screw drivers. At the end the tool felt hot in my fingers but I could have continued with it.

Barr also tried this D-E Moto-Tool in fitting pistol stocks, shaping front sights, grinding chisels and gunsmiths tools and in sharpening knives. After $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours of continuous use he said it became only moderately warm. He found that the tool would tend to overheat only when a heavy contact or too much pressure was

applied. This can be felt and even a slight extra pressure can be told by the changed hum of the motor as it is slowed down and forced to labor.

The body of the tool is just over 13½ inches in diameter and 3½ inches in length. It is made of shock-proof bakelite. The total overall length including chuck is 5½ inches. The body is black. The ends are chromium plated die castings. On both sides in front smooth red buttons project. These are the tops of the large, easily replaced commutator brushes of the motor. At the rear end the flat ends of the switch rod project on both sides and permit a light-push control. The motor keeps running until shut off by a light push at the opposite end of the switch rod.

This handy little light tool of many uses should be investigated by every reader who has electric current available. It can be obtained on the 10-day free-trial plan. Extra spring collets of different sizes for fitting different shanks of the many different little grinding wheels and tools are available at prices ranging upwards from thirty cents. It is made by the Dremel Manufacturing Company of Racine, Wisconsin.

THE STEVENS MODEL 053-B

THIS single-shot, bolt-action rifle came all complete with peep target sights, front and rear, and a clever, folding, flat-top barrel-sight with a step elevator and knurled disc for windage adjustment. The rear peep target disc has selective large and small apertures. The hooded front sight has interchangeable posts and apertures and the folding open sight has a U-notch. It can be snapped into place for quick, close-range shots on running game or for use in poor light. Optically it is not as accurate as the peep and mechanically it is not as accurate, reliable or stable. We tried the aperture sights just as they came using .22 L. R. smokeless.

Shooting at 50 yards Barr got 10-shot groups of ¾ inch and 1½ inch with Super Match. He fired the remainder of the box and got an average of 1.11 inches for the fifty shots. That is unusual for a cheap rifle. Most of the low-price rifles seem to prefer Super Match. In this rifle fifty shots with the new Kleanbore Klean-kote averaged 1.51 inches at 50 yards.

The little rifle has a well-shaped stock of ordinary wood and finish. The breeching is very tight and the trigger pull is just over four pounds in weight with a very clean let-off for accurate shooting. From the 50-yard zero the drop of the stock is 1¾ inches at the comb and 2¾ inches at the heel, the pull length being 13 inches, from the butt. The barrel is 24

inches long and the balance point is just 6 inches forward of the trigger which is right for offhand shooting. It is pretty light for steady holding, being lighter than 5½ pounds.

It is a Stevens Buckhorn rifle with shiny-black forestock tip and hard-rubber butt plate. The lift of the bolt handle automatically cocks the striker. The cocking knob is pulled out and turned to the right to put on the safety. It does not have the extra long "Heavy Duty" bolt of the 055 single shot, 056 and 066 repeaters, but is well adapted for high velocity ammunition and better designed than many other rifles for proper handling of such loads. We have never had any blow-backs of gas from any bolt-action Stevens.

This little arm costs about seven dollars as described. Like all other Stevens rifles it can also be had with Weaver scope sights and Weaver S-type mounts. The flat-top barrel sight can be seen and used underneath the scope. There are no sling swivels, which cost about sixty cents extra on any of this Buckhorn series of rifles. Because of the high position of the scope on these rifles the comb should be built up with Rowley, Westchester or Stam cheek rests. Scope, swivels and rest should increase the total weight to 6¾ pounds which will improve the holding and still make a light-enough outfit to carry across the hills. Probably to clear the scope-clamp, the knob is bent too near the wood on these rifles, in my opinion. The knob would be more easily grasped with ¼-inch clearance and the scope-clamps could be cleared out of the way by moving them to the left on the outside of the instrument.

THE MODEL-37 WINCHESTER

I HAVE been wary of this low-price single-shot shotgun. I could appreciate why Winchester would want to make it but I felt they erred in using their quality name and trade mark in marketing it. When I looked into the matter I found out this Model 37 is really in keeping with Winchester standards, and I no longer feel reluctant about mentioning it. In other words, it has turned out to be a low-price shotgun and not a cheap gun.

The cheapest features are the composition material of the butt plate and the screwed-on trigger-guard, all else being above question. The wood is American walnut and the dimensions are full. The metal is tough, durable Winchester steel, selected for those qualities, and the action parts and lugs are not skimpy but unusually large and strong. The low-price has been achieved by economical design and by those economies peculiar to organization and mass production.

It is made in all gauges but we are writing about the 12 gauge here. It is made for the heaviest loads in 2¾-inch cases. Its weight of 6½ pounds is, of course, not adapted for such loads on account of unpleasant recoil, but the M-37 is strong enough for unlimited use of such loads. 10,000 such loads in one of these guns failed to loosen it. 100 overloaded proof cartridges likewise failed. A single load developing 14 long tons pressure per square inch failed to wreck one of these guns, and that pressure (31,000 pounds) is practically equal to the sum total of three ordinary loads.

The integral barrel-lug is unusually wide and heavy (the width of the 12-bore case-base in fact). It is cross-notched near the bottom for a swinging bolt or action-lock which also is wide, heavy, tough and hardened against wear. This flat, swinging wedge of steel is controlled by the top lever and thus operated by the thumb. The hinge pin is thick; ½-inch diameter. The fore-end metal shoe pivots directly on it and not on the frame. The full-size fore-end is snapped on a big, deep lug against the bottom of the barrel. The hammer (back of the top-lever) is semi-exposed and its position and checkered spur makes cocking simple and certain. Hammer and firing pin rebound to half-cock position automatically after firing. The ejector is very small and may look cheap at first inspection, but it is solid, sturdy and reliable. It never failed us and showed plenty of vim and vigor. The buttstock is well-tenoned and closely fitted around both tangs, which is unusual for low-price guns and foreign to cheap guns.

The balance is at the front of the hinge, which is at the rear end of the fore-end and 5½ inches forward of the trigger. This is pretty much in front, but the gun handles well, we found when trying it on hand-trapped bluerocks. The stock dimensions are very favorable for this, being in keeping with modern trends toward straight stocks. The heel drop is only 2¼ inches and the drop at the comb is 1½ inches. The pistol grip-edge is 3½ inches from the trigger. The right-hand finger-reach from comb point to trigger is less than 5 inches, and from trigger to butt the length is 14 inches. The reach to the fore-end is 20 inches. However, this fore-end is 8½ inches long, 2 inches wide and nearly round, fitting well up above the middle line of the barrel. Thus the left-hand reach is adjustable from 20 inches to 26 inches according to the grasp and to conform with the shooter's arms and build. The pitch-down at the muzzle of the 30-inch barrel is 2¾ inches.

Evidently no economy was practiced by Winchester in making this barrel. The bore is very smooth and did not lead for us. It gave very good patterns. At 20

yards the dense centers measured 14, 17 and 16 inches, the extreme patterns being 18½, 23½ and 23 inches. In this full-choke barrel we used a Winchester Staynless Repeater load of 3 drams powder and 1½ ounces of No. 6 chilled shot. At 40 yards we got an average of 63% patterns or 2 hits per 3-inch square. The distribution was as follows:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
21	63	132
15	41	123
24	72	151
15	62	151
25	65	154

FOR UPLAND, TRAP AND SKEET

THE Federal Cartridge Corporation has an excellent line of shotgun cartridges for Skeet and trap shooting which are loaded with fast-burning duPont "MX" and Hercules "Red Dot" powders. I had used a case of these 1¼-ounce No. 7½ chilled, Federal loads in 12 gauge at the traps and at Skeet and also found them useful for early season dove shooting and later for grouse, and also, in more open barrels, for quail. Now I have learned they have equivalent loads for the 16 gauge and the 20 gauge.

H. C. Russell, Federal Sales Manager, who, incidentally, has a reputation as a fine Skeet-shot, told me recently that they are using the same powder and equivalent loads of shot in the 16 and 20 gauge to maintain all the velocity and most of the pattern of the 12 gauge in these smaller bores. To do this they load a full ounce of No. 8 chilled shot in their 20-gauge trap load and 1½ ounces in the 16 gauge. That is an actual gain of 12 pellets for the 16 gauge trap load. These loads have the average 40-yard velocity of 854 f.s. to equal the 12-gauge trap load.

I do not know whose idea it is, but it is a good one. Now when I switch from the 12 to the 16 or 20 I do not have to worry about any difference in target allowance or lead, because the velocity is the same and patterns are practically as good.

In that excellent 16-gauge pump-gun, the Remington Model-31, which has 2¾-inch chambers, we tried the Federal loads on the pattern board. The Federal Monarch Trap load of 1½ ounces No. 8 chilled in 2½-inch cases averaged 349 pellets in a 15-inch circle at 20 yards, which is 80% of the shot load. The average in the 26-inch circle was 440 out of the 460 pellets in each load.

At 40 yards we obtained very uniform results which, with the case ¾-inch short for this chamber, averaged just over 3 hits per 3-inch square in a 30-inch circle,

equivalent to 55% patterns, and well adapted for upland game as well as Skeet. To show the distribution from shot to shot the table below is given. The circles were not drawn after firing, but were in place on the paper, aim being taken three inches above center at 40 yards. The figures represent the hits in each circular area.

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
14	68	204
21	80	203
28	87	206
29	89	232
40	102	239
38	106	225

The Federal Hi-Power 16-gauge loads in the 2½-inch case also have 1½ ounces of shot but the powder load is increased to the equivalent of 3 drams bulk. We tried this in No. 6 chilled shot in the same gun. At 20 yards 189 pellets was the average in the 15-inch circle, or 75% of the load. The average in the 26-inch circle was 246 out of 251 pellets. At 40 yards we averaged 2 hits per 3-inch square or about 65% in the 30-inch circle. The distribution was as follows:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
20	61	124
23	66	160
27	77	169
15	50	113
11	47	109
22	70	142

A LOW-PRICE BULLET TRAP

MONTGOMERY WARD list a metal bullet trap for .22-caliber backstop purposes much lower than the usual price. We obtained one from J. V. Falcon, their sporting goods buyer, and tried it with small-bore rifle and pistol over short ranges.

The contraption is 25 inches long and the opening of its funnel is 18 inches square, which tapers to rectangular back-end about 6 inches square. A short leg under the funnel permits resting or fastening it on any flat surface, like a table, bench or large box. Small hooks in the roof of the funnel hold the target. A steel splash plate ¾-inch thick is hinged at the roof of the rear-end on a cross rod. A 6-inch room behind this swinging trap plate holds the spent bullets. The scrap lead is removed by unbolting the flat back cover.

We found this trap safe in that it returned no bullets toward the firing line. However, it will not do to set it up in a clean room, because of the leakage of lead dust and small particles around the rear cover. Occasionally the bigger chunks of lead are spilled on the floor in front of

the trap. However, these pieces have insufficient velocity to do any harm beyond soiling the floor.

IF CLUBS NEED FORM SHEETS

VAN DUSEN & FICE, 133 Milton Street, Rochester, New York, specialize in genealogy and manuscript duplicating, but they also feature typing, mimeographing and indexing. More to the point, they make all the score sheets, challenge blanks, etc., for the Rochester Rifle Club, and Mr. L. A. Van Dusen, who is one of our Life Members, sent samples of these to me. After viewing these I believe there are many clubs without multi-graphs, lexigraph or other reproducing devices who would welcome the Van Dusen service which is available. Club secretaries who are interested can get these blanks made up in pad form and in any arrangement to suit their particular requirements. On the first set up a new pad of score sheets, challenge blanks, etc., will cost \$2.00, the second pad and all subsequent issues in the same set-up costing only 35 cents per pad.

BREDE SLIKSTUF IS GOOD STUFF

FOR SEVERAL months now we have used Slikstuf slide oil on the draw tubes of our telescopes. Only a light wiping with this fine oil was applied and it has done its job perfectly and has held all through a severe winter and spring. It is the very best preparation we have tried for the purpose. If you have a telescope draw which sticks, this slide oil is a certain solution.

Slikstuf slide oil is made for slide-trombones and other musical instruments by the Brede Laboratories, 110 First Street, Yonkers, New York. They also make a valve oil for musicians, and are now developing a very fine or thin "Rust Proofing." Mark Cooper had a big scope with a very stubborn draw on which he had tried everything imaginable without avail. I got him some Slikstuf slide oil and at once the problem was solved.

BERDON TRIGGER NOW ON RIFLES

A. E. BERDON, Yellow Springs, Ohio, now installs his excellent anti-slap trigger mechanism in rifles. On such arms as the Winchester Self-Loading and Model-54 he has been able to achieve great improvement in the "pull," "press," or "squeeze" department.

Questions and Answers

Letters of shooting questions for this department should be mailed four to six weeks early, as circumstances often require a month's delay in reply. The facilities of the Technical Division have been improved, but the constant demands on its service have multiplied in all phases of the work of which answering Dope Bag letters is only a part. Impatient members are therefore asked to anticipate a month's delay by sending their questions five or six weeks early instead of writing follow-ups each week which merely serve to increase the load and to increase the necessary and reasonable delay of one month.

RELOADING KINK ON LUBRICATED BULLETS

I HAVE remodeled my Bond Sizer-and-Lubricator and believe my kinks will be of use to others. Neither of them have been in print that I know of.

This winter I have been making bullets in large quantities. Not being able to afford one of the new Star Lubricators, I had to get along with the Bond. However, it was too slow, for try as I would, I was unable to get enough pressure to lubricate the bullets quickly.

Finally, I hit upon the idea of using an alemit gun. Right below the screw that locks the sizing die in place, I drilled an 11/32-inch hole and tapped it for a 1/4-inch alemit fitting. I then screwed in a 90° alemit fitting. Don't rob the car of an old one, get a new one, as the new one won't leak. Now by using a pair of plyers on the alemit screw, I can size and lubricate as many as fifteen bullets as fast as I can work the lever before it is necessary to screw up more pressure. It sure speeds up what for me was getting to be a very monotonous task.

During spare time I have been making a new bench. The top, being nearly two inches thick, made the Bond clamp useless. I drilled a No. 12 hole in each ear of the base casting, and drilled and tapped three 10-32 holes in a 2" X 6" X 1/4" steel plate, making a new base. A 1/4" hole in each end and two 1/4" X 2 1/2" bolts with wing nuts and that vexing problem was solved. It takes only a moment to anchor the tool solidly.

I hope you can make use of these ideas to help others who have had the same difficulty.—A. J. C.

Answer: Thank you for your letter and your tip about facilitating the lubrication of bullets in the Bond Press. I am glad to have this in my files and will make use of it at the first opportunity.

ANOTHER BOTTLE-CAPPER KINK

HERE is a wrinkle that may be old stuff to you. I have never seen it done before, however, and it might be worth passing along.

I secured a "Sampson" bottle capper, which has a cast iron frame and a rack-and-pinion drive lever. The cup that is used to cap the bottles was unscrewed, leaving a threaded end. A collar was made to fit this at one end, with a 3/16" thread on the bottom end. A piece of 3/16" rod was threaded to fit into this, and then the plunger on the Belding & Mull bullet seater was screwed onto this rod. Using a block of wood for a base, this makes a pretty good bullet seating press.

The Belding & Mull base is set on the block of wood, the bullet is started into the seating die with the fingers, the cartridges is set on the base, the seating die slipped over the case and the handle operated, which presses the plunger (which is part of the machine now) down into the die, seating the bullet. I prefer

this to the mallet method as it makes it possible to seat the bullets with a uniform pressure, and with revolver cartridges it does away with striking too hard a blow and swelling the case, where it is crimped so that it will not chamber, which has happened to me several times.

By using an anvil with a hole large enough to permit the cases to fall through and a hole tooled out to hold about half of an Ideal resizing die, this also makes a good outfit for full length resizing. Using it in the same manner as for seating bullets, with a proper size rod screwed into the collar instead of the bullet seating plunger. It has power enough to full-length-resize Krag cases.

The cost of this outfit will run from nothing to a couple of dollars, depending on the mechanical ability of the individual and the amount of luck he has in securing the bottle capper.—W. E. BECKSTROM.

Answer: Thank you for your dope on the employment of the Sampson bottle capper in reloading. We have a bottle capper in our own reloading outfit for some of our purposes and we get about one suggestion of this type per week so that the practice is very popular, I would say. I am going to mark your letter for the Dope Bag and it may be the one selected for publication of the great number already received in the past several years.

INTERESTING DOPE ON THE SWIFT

I HAVE a standard M-54 .220 Swift. I have been handloading cartridges for this rifle, using 55-grain S-form Sisk bullet and from 31 grains to 36.2 grains of I. M. R. powder No. 3031. I get the best results with the 55-grain Sisk bullet and 35.5 grains of No. 3031. I am using U. S. No. 115 primer, with a seating depth of .14 inch. With this load, using the 8X, 1 1/8-inch Fecker and shooting from rest I have shot a number of small 10-shot groups at 100 yards. With good light and average weather I can expect to shoot 10-shot groups of about 1.2 inch. I do not mean that I can average 1.2-inches, but say when I shoot 10 groups I can expect 5 or 6 groups to be 1.2 inches or less. Maybe 2 or 3 groups will be 1.5 inches. Maybe one group will be as large as 2 inches. The smallest 10-shot group I made at 100 yards was .85 inch and the largest groups almost never as large as 2 inches. With factory 46-grain bullets and load I could not depend on staying in a 2-inch circle at 100 yards.

Using the 55-grain Sisk S-form S-P. bullet and 35.5 grains of No. 3031 powder with the rifle sighted to hit .3 inch low at 200 yards the point of impact at 100 yards is 1.2 inches high, at 300 yards it is 5.5 inches low, at 400 yards it is 17 inches low (below line of sight using Fecker scope). What would be the maximum charge of No. 3031 and what velocity with the 55-grain Sisk S-form (S.D. 14"); with the 63-grain Sisk S-form?

What powder and charge should I use to get a very accurate load at about 200 f.s. with the 55-grain Sisk F.-J. bullet. What charge using the 48-grain bullet?

Most of my groups have shown a much larger vertical spread than horizontal. I have decided to use W. R. A. No. 120 primer instead of U. S. No. 115. Would changing primers require a change in maximum powder charge?

Shooting at 200 yards using factory, W.R.A. 46-grain H.-P. with a 3 o'clock wind, that I guess to be about 15 miles per hour, bullet drifts 6 inches to 7 inches. Same wind condition using 55-grain Sisk bullet and 35.5 grains of No. 3031 the wind deflection is about 2.5 inches to 3 inches. I have shot about 480 rounds with the .220 Swift and my targets seem to show a wind deflection for the 55-grain Sisk Spitzer and 35.5 grains No. 3031 to be not more than 1/2 as much as for the 46-grain H.-P. factory load. Do you think that this is correct? Personally I can't believe that the 55-grain S.-P. Spitzer with lower velocity is a 100% better wind buckler, but all my tests seem to show that such is the case.—J. O'HARA.

Answer: I am replying to your letter while in Florida where I am attending the Mid-Winter Small-Bore Matches.

Your letter is very interesting, and I am sorry I did not see it before today way down here in sunny Florida. I may quote from it in a later issue. I believe the March Dope Bag answered most of your questions. I believe your wind dope is quite correct. You must remember that wind deflection does not depend on speed, but on delayed speed. A bullet at 1050 f.-s. has appreciably less deflection than the same bullet at 1300 f.-s., because the delayed speed at the latter velocity is greater. Delayed speed is the difference in air and in a vacuum. The air speed is the remaining velocity, while the vacuum speed is the initial velocity or muzzle velocity. I think your accuracy and results are very good, and that you can improve on them only with I. M. R. powder No. 4064, which I hope will soon be available.

WANTS A SPECIAL .30-30

I HAVE a few ideas that I would like your opinion on. I want to purchase a deer rifle. I haven't \$60.00 to spend, so here is my brain-child. I will purchase an 1893 Marlin rifle, caliber .30-30. From the factory I will get the lower tang, lever and buttstock from the Marlin .410 repeater. I understand that the shotgun is the '93 action, so I can't see why the parts shouldn't fit the rifle. What do you think? Why can't I use a Lyman 103 on the Marlin? If it is a question of holes in the tang, please let me know. If it is impossible to fit the 103, please recommend another sight. I intend to replace the front sight with a suitable ramp and bead and also fit a sling. Please give me your opinion on the whole idea.

Now as to the cartridge. B. & M. recommend or list a load of 34.3 grains No. 17 1/2 behind the 170-grain soft-nose bullet. Will this rifle stand the pressure? Also how much erosion will this load give. If either the pressure or the erosion is too high, please recommend me a load for this bullet. Is the 165-grain O.-P. bullet more effective on deer than the 170-grain S.-N. bullet? Please give me a load for this bullet. In Askins "Shooting Facts" he says that the 150-grain bullet at standard velocity is not so good for deer. But how about the 150-grain bullet in front

of 34.8 grains of No. 17½, velocity 2500 f.-s. The reason I ask is because the Dope Bag recommends this bullet at this velocity in the .30-'06. Also tell me if the Marlin will stand the pressure. You understand I do not wish to reload cases fired with these heavy loads. For practice I wish to use B. & M. bullet No. 311165 at about 2000 f.-s. Please give me a load for this. In all these loads I want a minimum of erosion. Which powder measure would you recommend. B. & M. or Ideal? How about the B. & M. load of 34.4 grains of HiVel behind the 110-grain bullet? Is this too heavy? How about erosion?—M. D.

Answer: I have had the same ideas as you of using the excellent buttstock, etc., from the .410 gauge lever-action shotgun made by Marlin on their '93 rifle and believe it will work. A sight which I think is even better than the 103 for wind gauge is the new Lyman 144 wind-gauge tang sight made for the Walnut Hill Stevens Single Shot target rifles. If you can't get this one to fit your tang screw holes you can use the 103 which is available. In my Model-55 Winchester .30-30 caliber, I used as much as 33 grain HiVel No. 2 behind the 170-grain bullet. In this caliber I consider the 170-grain bullet best, and will probably get higher velocity at lower pressures with HiVel No. 2, but I would not recommend the extreme loads which I used. Reasonable loads and pressures will give no more erosion than with other powders, and probably less on account of lower pressure. You can also handload the Winchester 110-grain Super Speed .30-30 caliber bullet for a practice load or vermin shooting, and your handload with a lead-alloy bullet will tend to preserve your rifle.

One of the most accurate loads in my rifle was a full-power one for single-loading behind the pointed Squibb gas-check B. & M. bullet using 20.0 grains weight Hercules Lightning. This gave the factory recoil, impact and power with improved accuracy, shooting into slightly over 2½ inches at 100 yards, even in my light take-down Model-55 Winchester. Today I would suggest such modern propellants as Hercules 2400 and HiVel No. 3. The latter should be especially good in the .30-30. Behind your lead bullet, I would suggest 19.0 grains weight HiVel No. 3 which would give about 1740 f.-s. at pressures under 25,000 lbs. Behind the 170-grain soft point bullet, 22 grains would give over 1800 f.-s. at pressures under 25,000 lbs. The maximum load to be avoided being 27.6 grains HiVel No. 3 developing 2230 at 40,000 lbs. I would suggest that you do not use over 25 grains, and do not exceed a bullet seating depth of .489 inch in this load.

With the 110-grain bullet the maximum load is 33.2 grain weight HiVel No. 3 developing 2920 f.-s. at 40,000 lbs. pressure, and I would suggest that you drop below this down to 27 grains which would develop 2400 f.-s. at pressures under 25,000, indicating a load of about 30.0 grains weight for sufficient speed. If you want more speed you can use the 93-grain Luger pistol bullet, of soft point type and nearly up to a maximum of 30.6 grains weight HiVel No. 3 which would develop over 3000 f.-s. at 40,000 lbs. pressure. This Luger pistol bullet develops more pressure

because its seating depth is greater, being .265 inch as compared with .229 inch for the 110-grain bullet. Be sure to use the W. R. A. Super Speed .30-30 caliber bullet and not the Remington 110-grain .30-'06 caliber bullet.

Now, after giving all the above encouragement, I want to recommend that instead of going through with your plan that you choose the Standard Model-64 Winchester Deer Rifle which is issued in modern form and will require no experimenting, having everything you desire as issued. On this rifle, I would recommend the excellent and neat little Lyman 56 receiver sight. The only feature of the Marlin which makes your idea at all worth while is the solid top which permits mounting a telescope sight in low position. Unless you want to do this, I would recommend the Winchester M-64 Deer Rifle in the same caliber.

WARNING ABOUT THE R.A. 9½

LATELY, I have noticed several articles in the "American Rifleman" which referred to the Remington No. 9½ primer as being "Kleanbore." This statement is somewhat misleading to the readers.

For instance, under "Smith's .220 Swift Handloads," in the March issue of the "Rifleman," it reads: "R. A. Kleanbore No. 9½ nonmercuric primers in the .220 Swift with all loads," etc.

However, this No. 9½ primer is not "Kleanbore," altho nonmercuric, according to no less an authority than the Remington Arms people themselves, and they have no intention of making it noncorrosive, so they wrote me some time ago (I still have their letter on file).

I hope you will clarify this in the "Dope Bag," before someone ruins his "pet" by thinking he is using "Kleanbore" ammunition, while in reality he is not.—E. M. KIDDER.

Answer: It might be well to mention the point about the Remington No. 9½ nonmercuric primers not being Kleanbore in the Dope Bag columns, and I shall so mark your letter for my files. However, I do not believe there is any serious danger in the misconception, because neither primer absolutely protects the bore, and one is about as likely to get a ruined bore from too much faith in Kleanbore as from erroneous faith in the corrosive No. 9½ primers. Both primers are nonmercuric, of course, and protect the cases for reloading purposes. While Kleanbore does not require immediate cleaning, it does require some protection of the bore against after corrosion and this is particularly true when jacketed bullets are used.

INCONSTANT ZERO AND MOVING TARGETS

TO SETTLE a little matter among a few of us gun-shooting men, I've come to you for the correct answer.

Some riflemen claim if a shooter fires any high-power rifle from prone position, using sling and muzzle rest, and after a few shots finds the exact zero for elevation and windage so his shot would strike at point of aim. That if this same shooter then would stand up and shoot offhand, he would have to find the zero again for offhand shooting. In other words, they claim a rifle that would zero on point of aim will not do so on the same sight setting, standing, as it did in prone position.

I myself contend that a high-power rifle once zeroed to shoot where you want it, it

will do so in any position, prone, one knee, sitting or standing, unless some freak wind, etc., for which one would have to allow in all conditions, regardless what position as assumed when firing the rifle. Am I right?

What is your idea of the .405-caliber Model-95 Winchester rifle. Is this a good rifle for deer in brush country and target work up to 300 yards? Are receiver peep sights more accurate and quicker to line up than one could with open sporting rear sights? And is a ½-inch .093 peep a good peep to use on this .405 for deer hunting and general shooting? If the rifle is correctly targeted for hunting, will the recoil of this .405 have any bad effects on accuracy? If one can hold this rifle and stand up to it, and take it like a man, will the heavy recoil throw the bullet out of line of aim? If you can say anything on what a fellow should and should not do when shooting the .405 caliber, using Lyman receiver sights, I'd sure appreciate the advice, because I've made up my mind to master this "Bull Gun" and I'm going to make good or let myself be kicked over by it.

I am 6 feet tall, weight over 200 pounds, and ought to be able to shoot the .405. Anything you can tell me on peep-sight shooting and in shooting this rifle sure will be appreciated.—C. W. L.

Answer: Some rifles are less sensitive to changes in method of support, changes in loads and changes in temperatures, so that they may maintain their zero more constantly than other rifles. Among the best types are the falling-block single-shot with heavy barrels and properly bedded bolt-action rifles with one-piece stocks. Some rifles change their impact when the tension on the sling is varied. Others are so sensitive that the zero is changed every time the shooter changes his position. In addition to this, some rifles change their zero from day to day on account of warping of the stock, or from shot-to-shot on account of warming up of the barrel. In addition to all this a shooter does things in different positions to change his natural zero and this effects the point of impact. There are two more things which change impact, and these are changes of vision in different angles of position, and changes in air condition when shooting guns which are sensitive to such changes, including the .22 rim fire and the .22 Hornet.

You can, therefore, readily appreciate that all you have heard is true, and even more. In other words, with some shooters and some guns the marksman can fire a group and get up off the ground and then resume his former position and shoot to some other point of impact. Usually all these changes in impact do not amount to enough to miss a large target, but they would be serious in shooting small game or in long-range shooting at big targets.

You are heavy enough to handle that .405 Winchester, but it is not a rifle adapted to fine accuracy at long range, or to fast shooting on account of the recoil, which disturbs the aim on successive shots. It is primarily a very powerful short-range gun, and would be excellent for brush shooting. I would consider the new Model-71 Winchester in .348 Winchester Super-Speed caliber to be better adapted for your purpose. However, you should be able to do good work with that rifle as your sights appear to be all right, except that in hunting you should use a larger aperture in the rear sight. I believe this is in the form of a target disc which you can unscrew for sporting purposes, and merely use it on the target range

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SHORTENED RIFLE BARRELS

WHAT velocity, energy and accurate range may be expected from a Model-1894 Winchester with a 12-inch barrel? With a 15-inch barrel? What size groups at 100 yards?

What combination of sights would you recommend, using a peep sight for the rear sight? Where would it best be located? What length of barrel is necessary to completely use all energy developed by the powder? Referring to factory-loaded ammunition.

May I also have the same information regarding the .22 Long Rifle. I am contemplating buying a .30-30 Winchester which is muzzle worn and the same about a Remington Model-12 .22 caliber.

May I have your opinion as to whether they would make a good gun of fair accuracy with barrels cut down to 12 or 15 inches, using the proper type of peep sight combination? These guns would be used for short range work. Not over 100 yards.

—R. M.

Answer: The .30-30 Winchester with 15-inch barrel would merely be a glorified handgun. You would lose a lot of velocity and energy and the heavier the load, the more you would lose in such a barrel. There would be a lot of muzzle blast, and it would be difficult to hold such an arm. The combustion and velocity would be uneven, and would have an adverse effect on accuracy. Such a gun would be effective in the brush at 60 yards. If possible, I would suggest that you do not cut it off to shorter than 18 inches, which would make a more practical gun. I would say that a 22-inch barrel would have to be used to develop the power of the .30-30 cartridge, and that you would lose between 200 and 300 f.s. in a 15-inch barrel, and the energy varies as the square of the velocity, so that the loss in punch would be considerable. Such a gun would be handy to carry, but it would be difficult to place your shots accurately, even with a peep sight to extend your sighting radius as much as possible. The best .30-30 Winchester rifle is a 150-yard gun, and the carbine is a 100-yard gun, and your proposed short gun would be scarcely better than half that much.

In the .22 caliber your situation is different. I had a very effective 16-inch Marlin repeater, as I wanted the front portion of the barrel for a pistol, and it takes only 16 inches to develop the full power of some .22 Long Rifle ammunition. The exceptions are the Lesmok target loads which require 20 inches

and the high-velocity Super-X loads which require 24 to 28 inches. All the ordinary smokeless loads would develop practically their full velocity in a 16-inch barrel, and the accuracy is not effected as in the .30 caliber, except, of course by a similar loss in mechanical accuracy through cutting down the sighting base.

THE STEVENS S-S. HORNET

I AM WRITING for some information in regard to the selection of a rifle which I shall purchase chambered for the .22-Hornet cartridge. I am eliminating the Winchester Model-54 as I don't care to pay the price. I have handled the Savage guns, and was not much impressed by them. I had about decided that I would purchase a "Walnut Hill" No. 417 1/2 rifle for this cartridge (although I can't find a sample to handle), until I started reading various articles about the Hornet rifles changing their point of impact to a great extent. Now I note in your article in the last American Rifleman that by using the heavy "Walnut Hill" No. 417 barrel this fault can be greatly eliminated. I expect to use the rifle mostly for chuck shooting. Therefore, the following questions:

1. Do you think it a mistake for me to buy a single-shot in preference to the magazine rifle?
2. Do you think the Model-417 Stevens would be too heavy for my purpose?
3. If I purchased the No. 417 heavy-barrel rifle and had 4 inches cut off the barrel, would I lose anything I had gained in regard to a steady point of impact?

I expect to use this rifle with telescope sight only, and had in mind the Fecker 3/4-inch in 6X.

1. Do you think the above scope a better choice than the Fecker small-game scope in 4X for my purpose?
2. Could you tell me the shortest distance the Fecker 3/4-inch 6X scope could be focused and still get perfect images?—J. W. S.

Answer: I think your choice of rifle is an excellent one. In all my woodchuck hunting with the .22 Hornet I have never had occasion to fire two shots in quick succession, and the single shot always answered my purpose. I have had three Single-Shot rifles in this caliber and all were satisfactory. One was the Sedgley-Winchester single shot, the other was the Krag-Sweany single shot, and the third was the 44 1/2 Stevens single shot. The latter had the 417 Stevens heavy barrel, and I believe the 417 Stevens action would be even more satisfactory, because of its quicker lock time. I had the 44 1/2 action, because I wanted it strong enough for a heavier load at a later date, and I have now sent it to Niedner for the Super Hornet, or .22-3300 Niedner-Magnum. I do not believe you will find this barrel too heavy. I would suggest that you try it in original length and then later cut it off if you find it necessary or desirable. I think the rifle would hold better only in the offhand position when so shortened, but I find this full-length heavy barrel on the 417 Stevens .22 Long Rifle caliber to be my favorite for offhand shooting.

I think your choice of scope is an excellent one and is the best one I know for the purpose. The 6X Fecker with 3/4-inch objective lens can be focused at 100 yards and then used without change of focus in the game fields from 50 yards to 175 yards. If you want to change the focus you can focus it exactly down to 50 feet, but so focused it would not be accurate beyond 50 yards, and you would probably miss many shots at 100 yards. I would suggest a medium fine cross-hair reticule and Fecker Target mounts.



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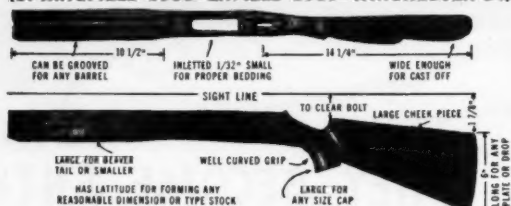
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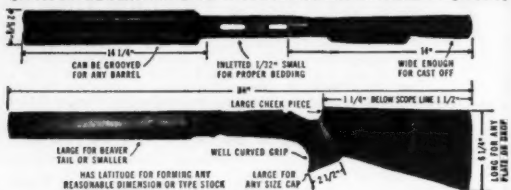
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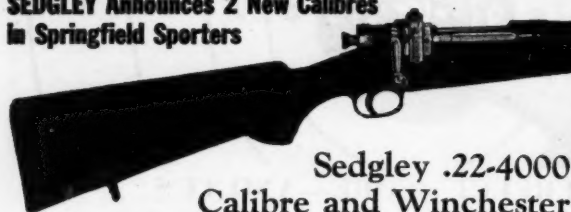
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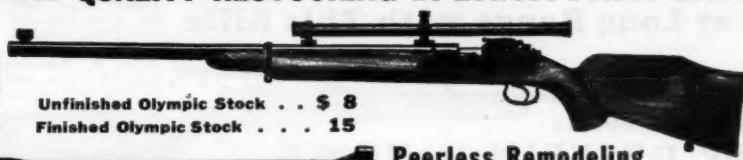
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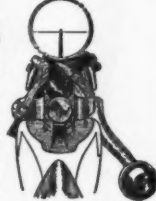
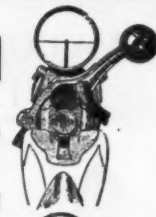
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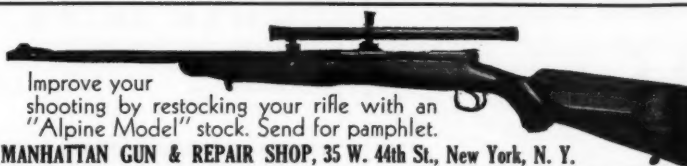
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MAN'S Raccoon Coat, needs some repairs, \$35.00. Plectrum Banjo with case, \$40.00. WANT—22-3000 Lovell, .357 Magnum. D. S. Perry, 1310 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y. 5-36

FOX A.E. 12-30 Krupp barrels, full choke, recoil pad, excellent, \$40.00. WANT—30-06 Win. 54, Rem. 30-S with Lyman 48, same condition. Fosgate, Box 589, Pontiac, Mich. 5-36

BRAND NEW Winchester 54 heavy "Target" 30-06. WANT—"Snipers," same condition. Several modern and antique hand guns. Win. Repeaters. Ballard BL & ML heavy octagon, fine. Ballard re-finished action. Remington SS & split breech. Howard Keene, Kittery, Maine. 5-36

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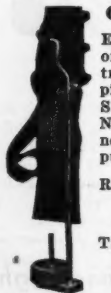


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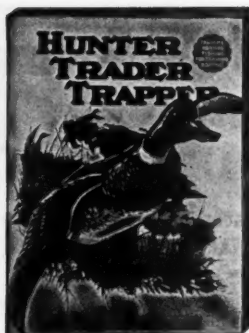
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COLT Commercial Model 45 N.S. Auto Rim 5 1/2". 44 S&W Special 6 1/2". .38 S&W M.P. Special 6". All very good, \$16.50 each. 45 Automatic Colt, fair, \$8.00. Will trade. Roy McGill, Clovis, N. Mex. 5-36

54 WINCHESTER 30-06, Lyman 48W, 17A, recoil pad. 57 Winchester, sling, hooded front. 22-32 S&W. WANT—Heavy Target Handgun. Prefer 44 Special. C. Wm. Benson, Box 193, Westcliffe, Colo. 5-36

S&W STRAIGHTLINE, excellent, \$17.50. WANT—Colt Detective Special. Frank Sawyer, Box 35, Chico, California. 5-36

S&W .22-32, excellent, \$19.00. S&W M.P. .38 Special 5". Heiser carved holster, Wesson adapter, excellent, \$22.00. Colt .45 Auto, commercial, arched housing, good, \$16.00. WANT—Colt .22 Officers' Target with embedded cylinder. C. N. Henshaw, M.I.T. Dormitories, Cambridge, Mass. 5-36

LEATHER CASE, '86 Winchester take-down \$2.00. 48-J, \$9.00. 1-A Savage, \$2.00. Krag barrel poor, \$9.00. Springfield, above 800,000, barrel poor, \$13.00. Springfield, below 800,000, service barrel, D.C.M. stock, 48, \$30.00. Service Stock Springfield, \$2.00. Enfield Stock, \$1.00. W.S.S. heavy action C.F., \$9.00. Niedner Mauser Roberts, set trigger, Hoffman stock, blocks, 48, \$60.00. Tools, \$10.00. 54-270, new barrel, swap 54 Hornet, 250. WANT—Late Springfield; Enfield 52 actions; Target Spot; Winchester 69. M. A. Cooper, Rome, Ga. 5-36

161 OF ALL 8 monthly Sporting Magazines, 1933-34-35, inc. All '35's complete but one. Some complete 34's. WANT—Guns, Binoculars, etc. Gordon Koch, Box 525, Mason City, Iowa. 5-36

REMINGTON 30-R, 7 m/m, Lyman 48, excellent, \$45.00. WANT—Ballard, Sharps Borchardt, Stevens 44 1/2 or Winchester SS rifles. T. Tubbs, 934 Beusch, Lansing, Mich. 5-36

PERFECT 45 Colt S.A. 5 1/2"; excellent 38 O.M. 6"; latest Remington Sportsman 12 ga. skeet grade, ventilated rib 26" barrel, compensator and tubes, perfect, cost \$100.00, sacrifice \$70.00; excellent Lyman 438, plain mount. Extra reticules, \$15.00. WANT—Accurate Match Rifle, perfect; 54 Hornet; 22-3000 Lovell; Targetspot; 1 1/4 Feccker; Colt S.A. 38 or 44 Special, perfect. Earl Haffner, Portland, Indiana. 5-36

30-06 MAUSER, special stock, Gerard scope, Sedgely barrel, cheek piece on right, \$70.00. S&W 44-R S.A. Target, fine, \$20.00. 38 Official Police, excellent, \$20.00. List for stamp. WANTED—good S.S. Rifles, also 22 Target Rifles. C. J. Fluckiger, Clayton, N. Y. 5-36

FOR SALE OR TRADE—.38 Special S&W M&P 6" Blue, good, \$14.50. .32-20 S&W M&P 6" Nickel Pearl stocks, good, \$16.50. .38 Army Special Colt 6" Blue, excellent, \$22.50. .38 Special Colt O.P. 6" Blue, excellent, \$20.00. .38 Special Colt P.P. 6" Blue, excellent, \$20.00. .22 Target Colt P.P., fair, \$14.50. 9 m/m Luger 8" Adjustable Sight, good, \$22.50. .30 Luger 4", good, \$14.50. .32-20 Frontier Colt Nickel, good, \$18.50. .38-40 Frontier Colt Ivory Stocks, good, \$18.50. .45 S&W Schofield, good, \$16.50. Leica Autofocal Camera Eveready case, \$99.50. 30-06 M54 Bluing good, barrel fair, \$27.50. 12 ga. M97 30" full, good, \$19.50. Harry Bedwinek, 615 Kanawha St., Charleston, W. Va. 5-36

VERY GOOD Winchester 69 restocked. Weaver scope, Lyman 42, sling, \$17.00. WANT—.30-06 tools. C. O. Cartwright, 739 Ohio, Lawrence, Kans. 5-36

REMINGTON .22 Model 12A, perfect, new barrel and new stock, sell \$15.00 or trade. John Novoth, 1402 E. Stewart Ave., Flint, Michigan. 5-36

TWO PERFECT Winchester, Model 42, 28" full. Model 63, 20" barrel. Wm. F. Ahrendt, Dubuque, Iowa. 5-36

38 OUTDOORSMAN, very good, \$26.00. 32 AC, fine, \$10.00. 44 Colt Percussion, good, \$10.00. 31 Colt, \$7.00. Gallager Carbine, excellent, \$8.00. Electrical Engineering Course. Tenor Banjo, WANT—54 Hornet. Stamps, Coins. G. Crozier, McGraw, N. Y. 5-36

COLT 45 Auto, inside very good, bluing worn, also Hollifield outfit, \$12.50. Captured German Artillery Glasses 8X, \$8.50. F.A. 1933 Boat tail 30-06 cartridges, 260 rounds, \$6.50. Harold Barnhart, P. O. Box 13, Chillicothe, Ohio. 5-36

MODEL 29-D Savage Hornet 22, new, or trade for Woodsman, Leica Camera F.3.5 lens, \$38.50. Weston Leicameter Model B, \$18.50, new. R. G. Myer, Saginaw, Michigan. 5-36

CARL ZEISS ZEHLKLEIN, 2 1/4X, caps, good, \$27.00. 1000 7.62 Russian Remington War Ammunition, \$20.00. 1100 Krag Bullets 220 gr., \$5.00. WANT—30-30 Carbine, 22 Hornet, telescope Mauser, Bullet Lubricator. Zinner, Gilboa, N. Y. 5-36

HENRY RIFLE, \$15.00. Steyr Carbine, \$5.00. Harpers Ferry Musket, Maynard Rifle, \$15.00. Vetterli Rifle, \$4.00. Sharps Rifle, \$6.00. Hall Carbine, \$12.00. Evans Rifle, \$8.00. Sharps four bbl., \$4.00. Kentucky Rifle, \$6.00. Spencer Shotgun, \$8.00. Chinese wall gun, \$35.00. Anti-tank rifle, \$40.00. Ten cents for catalog of three hundred pieces. Billy Anderson, 510 York St., Newport, Ky. 5-36

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REMINGTON 30-S 30-06, near excellent, extras, for Winchester 54 Hornet. Bond B tool 30-06, 30-40, and components, \$27.00 value, for Savage 99 or Winchester Carbine 30-30 or 250. Iven Kingsbury, Kasson, Minn. 5-36

TRADE—Stevens 4X Scope, complete, also M94-32-40 metal and bore very good, stock initialed. WANT—99R or M54, give difference. George Maxon, Vernon, Texas. 5-36

TRADE—Mountain Lion hide 7 ft. long, with head, unmounted but suitable for mounting; for guns, .30-06 or .25 Roberts in good condition. J. T. Roberts, Marathon, Texas. 5-36

TRADE—L. C. Smith, Crown Grade; for late edition Encyclopedia Britannica. R. T. Cowan, 1301 1/2 Sylvania, St. Joseph, Mo. 5-36

FINE STRAD Model Violin with case. Cost \$55.00. Trade for Pecker 6X, ¼ in., ¼ mounts, or Lyman 5A, ¼ mounts. L. A. Wilson, Dragon, Utah. 5-36

TRADE—Lyman Junior Scope, latest mount, perfect. WANT—Lyman 48Y, excellent. C. Corbett, Route #1, Kent, Ohio. 5-36

TRADE—10 acres, Canada, for Hi-grade shotgun; "Pacific" Rod & Reel, for .22 Target Revolver. K. J. Heath, Clymer, N. Y. 5-36

TRADE—Stevens #44½, double set action, very good, .28 barrel rechambered to .28 Krag, poor. Plain stock. WANT—Double set trigger Winchester single shot action, condition or presence of barrel or stock immaterial. J. Bushnell Smith, Middlebury, Vt. 5-36

TRADE—Handsome 21 jewel gold watch, excellent. Custom made straightline reloading tool complete 38 and 30-06, excellent. Either for fine 22 rifle. W57 stock, new, no hard wear, \$3.00. George Bodo, Moosup, Conn. 5-36

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TRADE—35 Remington autoloading, very good. WANT—Telescope sight. Chauncey Weitz, Luck, Wisconsin. 5-36

TRADE—Winchester Model 21, Std. Grade, 30", M&F, bought new 11/35, excellent, for Winchester Model 52 in A-1 shape. R. B. McLaughlin, Medicine Lodge, Kansas. 5-36

TRADE—Winchester 12-12, 32" full, very good. WANT—Winchester 54 Hornet, 30-06, Model 21-12-28" M&F. Write. Freeman Douglas, Strathmore, California. 5-36

TRADE—Winchester 52 Speedlock Beavertail, 48J, 17A, sling, perfect. WANT—Winchester 54 22 Hornet, perfect. Pfeuger Supreme Level Wind Reel, new condition, \$16.00, or Lyman scope & mounts. Sell L. C. Smith, field 12-26 Imp. Cyl. & Mod., 1½ x 2 x 14½ full comb hunter selective trigger, automatic ejectors, \$50.00. Charles Cooper, Brookview, N. Y. 5-36

52 SLOWLOCK, 4X Ranger, cheek pad, V.G. .38 Detective, .32 S&W Hammerless, perfect. .44, .38 Spl. tools, molds, 1918, 30-06 ammunition. Persulfate. WANT—4X Noske, 4X Fecker, .22 O.M.T., .44 Outdoorsman, powder measure. John Canada, R-10, Knoxville, Tenn. 5-36

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WANTED—Two .38 Officers Model Revolvers with unserviceable cylinders or barrels. Frame and other parts must be in good condition. E. E. Fears, 1336 N. W. 45th Street, Miami, Florida. 5-36

WANTED—Service Springfield, for cash, perfect. Type C preferred. Robert Wade, Hamilton, N. Y. 5-36

WANTED—257 or 7 m/m barrel, describe. L. E. Schuster, Penn Yan, N. Y. 5-36

WANTED—Pay cash for Zeiss, Hensoldt, Unertl or Noske Hunting Scope and Mounts. Riess, 10465 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. 5-36

WANTED—Cash for used Lugers; any condition. Send your gun to us for offer. A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 507 5th Avenue, New York. 5-36

WANTED—Used National Match 30-06 Springfield Rifle. Give number and date of rifle. State condition fully. P. F. Rosenstein, 1416 Medical Arts Bldg., Houston, Texas. 5-36

WANTED—Stevens #44½ Schuetzen in Model #51 or #54. Wm. B. Curtis, Round Hill, Virginia. 5-36

WANTED—CASH for 52's. State condition and best price. Zeppelin Arms, Akron, Ohio. tf

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WANTED—Howe's Modern Gunsmithing, good condition, prepaid, for \$10.00. D. O. Lima, 609 W. 32nd St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 5-36

WANTED—Type EE, Naval Gun Factory, 6X glasses, as were issued by D.C.M., perfect or excellent, with case. State best cash price. K. R. Lewis, 436 Chester, Ogden, Utah. 5-36

WANTED—High class rifle or rifles by private party. Will trade a 10 gauge Parker Damascus Barrels as part payment. Reply to E. S. Parson, 2042 E. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 5-36

WANTED—Copy of The American Rifle by Whelen. State price and condition. C. H. Meyer, c/o The Lyman Gun Sight Corp., Middlefield, Connecticut. 5-36

WANTED—Parker 16 or 20, DHE or better, excellent, cash. Prefer two sets barrels. Dr. Richard Sutton, Kansas City, Mo. 5-36

WANTED—38 S&W Special 6" or longer, full grips, good action, barrel immaterial; also 30-06 Reloading Set. Pacific preferred, reasonable. Virgil Tappe, 1107 N. Willowbrook, Compton, Calif. 5-36

WANTED—Bolt Action Winchester .30-30, or 25 Remington. Barrels immaterial. Meldrum, 522 Chicago Ave., Waukesha, Wis. 5-36

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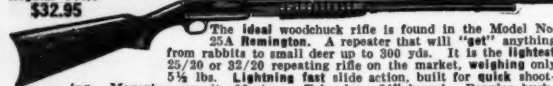
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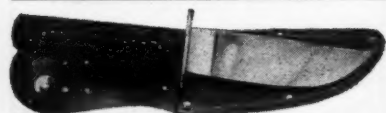
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WANTED—38 Spl. Shooting Master. Colt O.M. 22. Winchester 52 Sporter. Lyman 438 Scope, Micrometer mount. Must be excellent. Also 30-06 reloading tools. B. G. Boyes, 512 First Ave., Sterling, Ill. 5-36

WANTED FOR CASH—Colt Woodsman, Official Police, Officers Model, Ace, K-22. Also 38 Special Tarket Revolvers. State condition and price. Hudson, R-52 Warren Street, New York. 5-36

WANTED TO BUY—Two cases 45 Auto Ammunition, also late National Match. Don Gowen, Buxton, Maine. 5-36

WANTED—GEW. 98 Mauser. Sell or trade complete of Drafting Equipment, excellent, \$10.00. L. E. Harthan, Ventura, Iowa. 5-36

WANTED—Winchester 52 Speedlock. Action perfect. Barrel and stock immaterial. Charles Mag-nante, 1000 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y. 5-36

WANTED—Colt S. A. Frontier 38, 5 1/2", state condition and price. Carl M. Lewis, Onaga, Kansas. 5-36

WANTED—Excellent Springfield 22 M1922M2. O. Zesch, 5205A S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 5-36

WANTED—Stock and rear sight for .44 Henry Rifle. J. P. Rehling, 5532 So. Seeley, Chicago. 5-36

WANTED—Springfields, Enfields, Kraggs, 45 Automatics, Lugers, Ortgies, Hi-Standards. Any condition. Cash or trade. Stamp. Yellowstone Gun Co., Columbus, Montana. 5-36

WANTED—3 or 4X Hunting Scope. Low mounts for Springfield or Rem. Fancy Sporter stock for converted N.M. E. M. Dunlap, Wilmington, Calif. 5-36

WANTED—Colt 6" 22 OMT or OP, outside im-material. Describe fully. Lowest price. J. G. Hutton, North Manchester, Indiana. 5-36

WANTED FOR CASH—Kraggs, Springfield Rifles, also cartridges, 45 Auto, 30-06 Gov't. any issue. State price and quantity. Hudson, R-52 Warren Street, New York. 5-36

WANTED—H. S. Gans, Red Bluff, California, desires to buy several cases Model 1906 150 grain ball cartridges. 5-36

WANTED—7X Mirakel. Give condition and price. C. A. Hope, 457 Jackson, Gary, Ind. 5-36

WANTED—Light weight foreign or domestic 12 gauge double. 26 inch barrels, single trigger preferred, very good or better. Description and price. Wm. D. Bergman, 2526 17th Street, N.W., Wash-ington, D. C. 5-36

WANTED—Leica F or G & Summar, or equal Contax, case, enlarger, accessories. Thur Smith, Newark Valley, N. Y. 5-36

WANTED—DCM Sporter, bore no object, will pay cash according to condition. Give number, barrel date and condition first letter. Also heavy Win-chester S.S. 28-30 Stevens cases. Howard L. Harris, c/o P. O., Petersburg, Virginia. 5-36

WANTED—Mannlicher and Mauser Sporting Rifles, all calibers. State condition and cash price. Hudson, R-52 Warren Street, New York. 5-36

THE TRADING POST

Bargain lists and announcements by the makers and distributors of everything used by active out-doorers and sportsmen collectors. Advertisers in this section are required to furnish at least one bank and two business references. We believe they are all straight shooters and thoroughly reputable, but we request an immediate report of any unsatisfactory dealings.

FIREARMS—GENERAL

SEQUOIA gun bluer guaranteed factory job, \$1.00. American agents Mannlicher Schoen-auers, Walthers. Lowest prices. Imported arms and Parts. Sequoia Importing Co., 419 American Ave., Long Beach; 411 Spring, Los Angeles; 53 Market, San Francisco. tf

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON GUNS, ACCES-SORIES. Illustrated catalog dime (coin). Zep-pelin Arms, Akron, Ohio. tf

TRADE YOUR used gun or rifle for new or used. Expert gun repairs. American Sporting Goods Company, 2621 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 8-36

OFFICIAL TARGETS, Guns, Sights, Scopes. Everything for the Rifleman. Badger Shooters Supply, Owen, Wis. 8-36

BROWNING automatic shotgun, 12 gauge, 30", full, raised rib, A-1 condition, \$35.00. Winchester Model 67 automatic rifle, 401 caliber, like new, \$35.00. L. C. Smith Specialty Grade, double barrel, trap gun, ventilated rib, beaver tail forend, 12 gauge, 30", brand new, \$95.00. Colt New Service, 45 caliber revolver, 5 1/2", brand new, \$22.50. Send 10 cents for catalog used modern and antique firearms. Public Sport and Loan Company, 13 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 5-36

54 WINCHESTER 22 Hornet Super grade, special price. K-22 S&W used, perfect, \$27.00. 1 B.S.A. 22 Martini action, Parker Hale Sight, \$30.00. Guns, tackle, bought, sold and repaired. List on request. Triangle, 184 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, New York. 5-36

When you come to ENGLAND visit the oldest Gun Shop in the city of London. Guns, also Antique Firearms at moderate prices. Al-fred Davis, from John Blanch & Son, 4 Bishop-gate Churchyard, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2. 6-36

SAVAGE 22 & 25-20 Sporters with scopes, \$17.50. Winchester rifles in 22, 25-20, 44-40, 30-30 calibers, \$12.00. Krag Sporters, \$12.50. EE Binoculars, \$15.00. Perfect Colt 45 Commer-cial Automatic, \$22.50. Crossman Air Rifle, \$5.00. Haelnel Air Pistol, \$4.00. Savage 32 Automatics, \$6.00. Colt 25 Automatics, \$8.00. Corona Portable Typewriters, \$8.50. Oran De-laney, Greenville, Texas. 5-36

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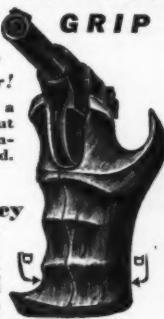
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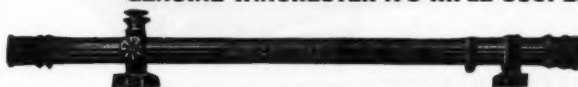
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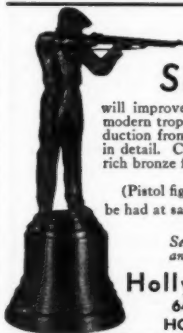
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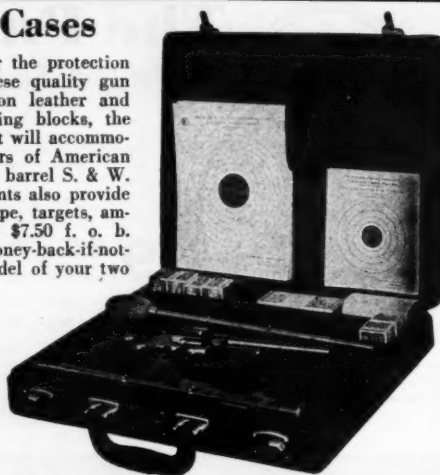
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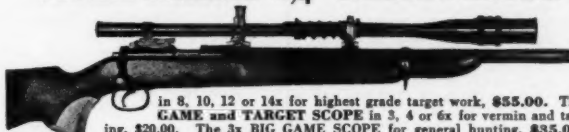


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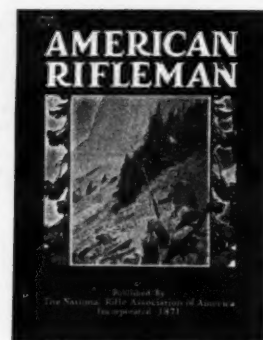
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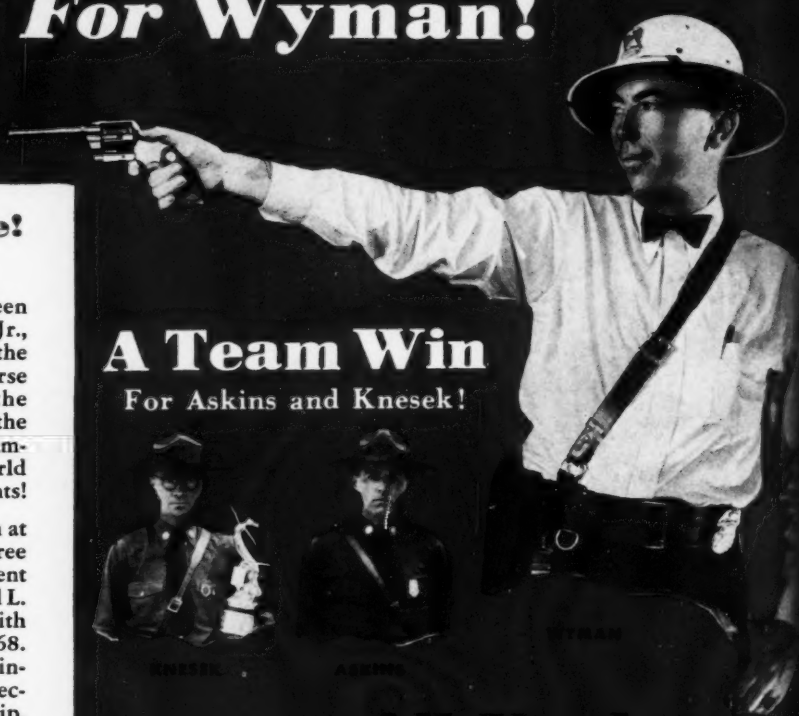


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Askins: 198—.38 Timed Fire! 276—.45 Automatic!

Two more official World Records have been made with WESTERN by Capt. Chas. Askins, Jr., of the U. S. Border Patrol, who established the World Record for the N. R. A. .38 caliber course with WESTERN. His 198, which won the Individual .38 Caliber Timed Fire Match in the National Mid-Winter Pistol Tournament at Tampa, Florida, March 8th to 11th, is a new World Record, beating the former record by two points!

His 276 that won the .45 Caliber Pistol Match at Tampa, is also a new official World Record, three points better than the old record on the present course! The Border Patrol team of Askins and L. D. Knesek won the Two-Man Team Match with WESTERN! Score: 553. Askins, 285. Knesek, 268. Askins placed Second in the National Mid-Winter Pistol Championship. Score: 1560; and second in the Individual Police Championship. Score: 278!

Wyman: National Mid-Winter Pistol Championship!

F. L. Wyman of the Tampa, Florida, Police Department shot WESTERN to win the National Mid-Winter Pistol Championship in the Tampa tournament, over a field of crack pistol pointers! Three shooters tied for first with 1560. The tie was broken by taking an aggregate of all Rapid Fire stages in each event which comprised the grand aggregate. Scores, Rapid Fire: Wyman—466. Askins—455.

Ammunition that shoots like this will improve YOUR scores! Why not give it the opportunity?

A Team Win For Askins and Knesek!



KNESEK



ASKINS

WYMAN

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